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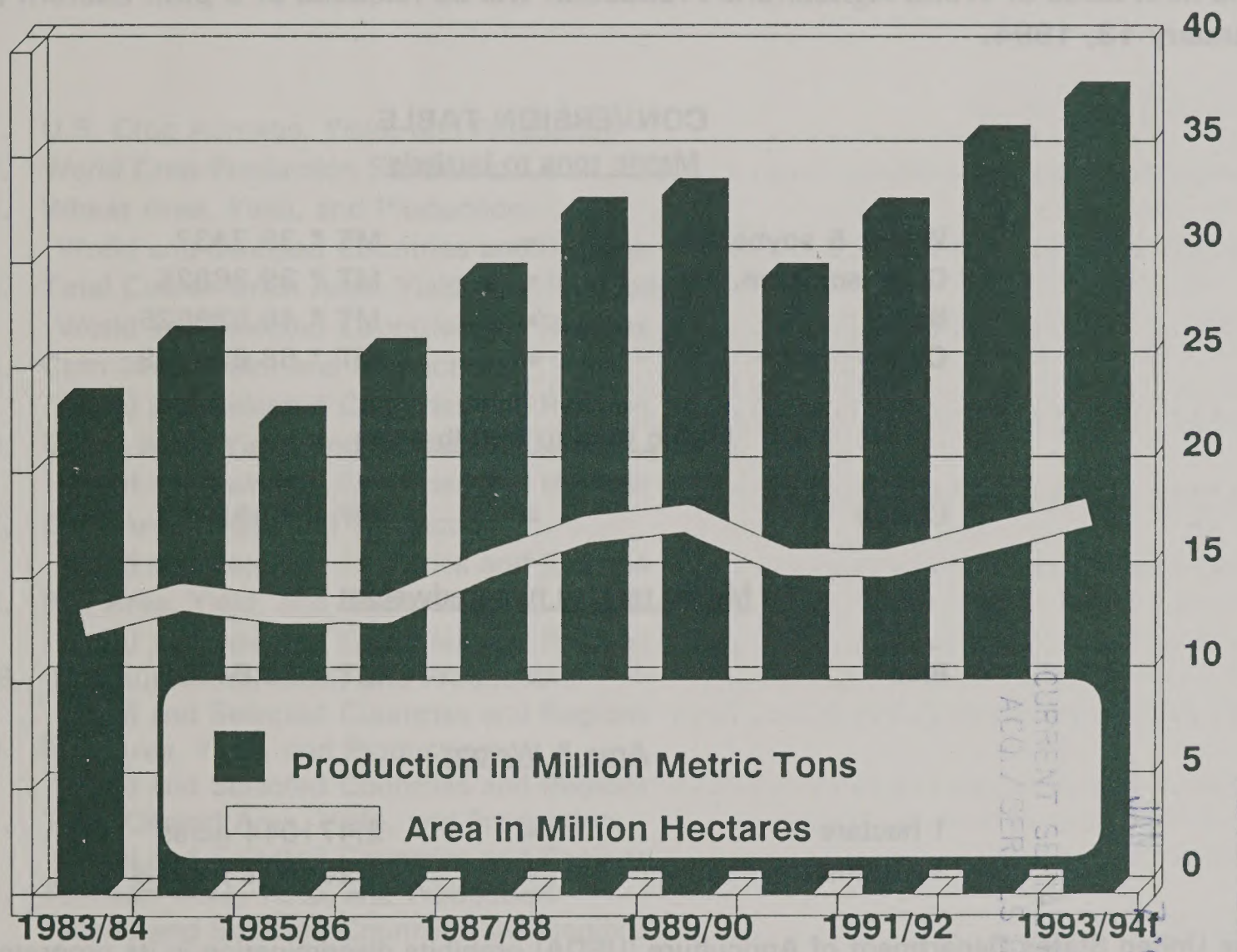
World Agricultural Production

South American Soybeans



Production Articles This Month...

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-285), December 9, 1993.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. Eastern time on January 13, 1994.

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917

Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622

Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1993/94

December 1993

WHEAT

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World	559.7	+0.3	+0	-0	This year's crop is only slightly below last year's record. A smaller estimated crop in the United States offset a marginal increase in total foreign output.
United States	65.9	NC	NC	-2	No change this month. Yield is estimated down from last year. Lower spring wheat production prospects more than offsets a higher winter wheat crop estimate.
Total Foreign	493.8	+0.3	+0	+0	A slight increase in the estimated harvested area offset a marginal reduction of estimated yield. Wheat production estimates for Australia and Syria are larger this month, while France, Canada, and Poland are lower based on preliminary harvest results.
Australia	17.3	+0.8	+5	+7	Production is estimated higher due to increased yields. With the exception of Queensland and parts of Western Australia, above average rainfall was received during August - November. Hot, dry weather in late November led to rapid grain maturation and allowed harvest to begin with few delays.
Syria	3.5	+0.5	+17	+25	Record yield is estimated for the wheat crop harvested during the June to July period.
Argentina	9.5	-0.5	-5	-2	Yield estimates declined in the Provinces of Southwest Buenos Aires and Cordoba due to drought while northern Buenos Aires experienced disease related reductions.
Canada	27.8	-0.4	-1	-7	Statistics Canada revised down estimates of harvested area and yield. According to a recent survey, persistent cool, wet weather reduced yield prospects late in the growing season.
Poland	8.3	-0.2	-2	+13	Official reports indicate that harvested area is higher and yield lower than estimated earlier.

COARSE GRAINS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World	778.5	-0.4	-0	-9	The 1993/94 crop is reduced further this month due to production declines outside the United States.
United States	193.3	NC	NC	-30	No change this month. Harvested area is estimated down from last year. This season's yield is reduced by heavy rains and flooding in the Corn Belt, while the Southeast suffered from drought.
Total Foreign	585.2	-0.4	-0	+1	Estimated production is lower this month as preliminary harvest results in the Northern Hemisphere countries indicate reduced yield. In South Africa, favorable rains increased production prospects.
Romania	8.9	-1.7	-16	-2	Harvested area and yield are estimated lower for corn as a result of an extended dry period from August through October.
Algeria	0.7	-0.3	-34	-41	Barley yield is estimated lower due to drought. Harvested area has decreased the past two years due to relatively higher price supports for other grains.
Thailand	3.1	-0.2	-6	-13	Corn production is estimated lower as hot, dry weather from September - November reduced estimated harvested area in the major growing areas.
Poland	15.2	+0.7	+5	+21	Rye and oat production are estimated higher. Official figures indicate that dry conditions experienced earlier in the season were not as bad as anticipated.
South Africa	9.1	+0.5	+6	-10	Harvested area is projected nearly equal to last year's level as favorable rainfall improved planting conditions. Producers can plant corn until early January 1994.
Australia	9.5	+0.2	+2	+15	An estimated record barley output more than offset lower sorghum prospects. For barley, a cool, moist growing season boosted prospective yields to a record level; harvesting operations are continuing. For sorghum, variable rainfall and the uncertainty of additional rains reduced forecast harvested area and prospective yield.
EC-12	83.2	+0.2	+0	+1	In France, corn output is estimated at a record level based on preliminary harvest results. Also, barley production is revised lower.

WORLD RICE (MILLED BASIS)

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World	343.9	+0.0	+0	-2	The 1993/94 crop increased this month due to higher production outside the United States.
United States	5.1	NC	NC	-10	No change this month. Both harvested area and yield are estimated down from last year. This year's reduced yield prospects in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi accounted for most of the decline; however the California crop is estimated higher than last year.
Total Foreign	338.8	+0.0	+0	-2	Production is estimated slightly higher due to production increases in Pakistan and Vietnam which slightly offset a decrease in Thailand.
Pakistan	3.6	+0.4	+12	+15	Harvested area is estimated higher due to recovery of area from flood damage sustained in 1992/93. Yield is projected higher due to favorable growing conditions, increased fertilizer use, and reduced pest and disease problems.
Vietnam	14.4	+0.2	+1	+1	Harvested area is estimated higher as the Vietnam Government is likely to encourage an expansion due to higher world prices. Harvest of the first of three crops is nearly complete.
Thailand	12.2	-0.5	-4	-7	Based on field travel by the U.S. agricultural attache's office in Bangkok, estimated yield is reduced for the main season crop. Although early rains enhanced crop conditions, precipitation was well below normal and temperatures above normal during the vegetative growth stage and continued into grain filling.

OILSEEDS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World	222.9	-0.6	-0	-2	World oilseed production is forecast lower this month due to reduced estimates for sunflowerseed, cottonseed, and rapeseed.
United States	58.7	-0.0	-0	-14	Production is lowered slightly this month due to a lower cottonseed production estimate.
Total Foreign	164.2	-0.6	-0	+4	The forecast is estimated lower this month due to lower estimated cottonseed production in Asia and the FSU-12; sunflowerseed in the EC-12; and Canadian rapeseed.

SOYBEANS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World	111.7	+0.6	+1	-4	Production is estimated higher this month due to increases outside the United States.
United States	49.9	NC	NC	-16	No change this month. Harvested area is estimated lower this season. Wet conditions in the Mid-west and drought in the Southeast reduced yield to an estimated 2.20 tons per hectare compared to 2.53 tons per hectare during 1992/93.
Total Foreign	61.8	+0.6	+1	+8	Harvested area is estimated up slightly from last month. Soybean production estimates for Brazil and India are higher.
Brazil	23.3	+0.3	+1	+4	Harvested area and production are forecast higher this month due to favorable planting weather. Over 85 percent of the crop is sown as of early December. Producers are responding to high international soybean prices by increasing inputs and switching land out of pasture and cotton production.
India	4.5	+0.3	+7	+45	Production is estimated at a record this month due to higher yields. The major soybean producing State of Madhya Pradesh experienced a favorable monsoon resulting in a record yield. India's area also increased 20 percent from 1992/93.

COTTONSEED

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World	30.9	-0.5	-2	-2	The 1993/94 crop is reduced this month due to production declines outside the United States.
United States	5.7	-0.0	-0	+1	Area is estimated slightly lower this month offsetting a minor increase in yield. Production is slightly higher than last season due to an increase in harvested area.
Total Foreign	25.2	-0.5	-2	-2	Production is estimated down from last month in Pakistan, FSU-12, and Paraguay.
Pakistan	3.2	-0.2	-7	+3	Yields are estimated lower in the Punjab resulting from a severe infestation of white fly and leaf curl virus.
FSU-12	3.9	-0.2	-5	+6	Production is estimated lower in Azerbaijan and Tajkistan as the harvests were interrupted by civil unrest and fuel shortages. In Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan, production was reduced because of delayed harvest activities.

PEANUTS

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World	22.7	NC	NC	-1	No change this month.
United States	1.5	NC	NC	-24	No change this month. While harvested area is estimated down only slightly from last year, yields declined sharply due to dry conditions in the principal growing States.
Total Foreign	21.3	NC	NC	+1	No change this month. Production for 1993/94 is only slightly below the record 21.5 million tons set in 1989/90. Only production in South Africa and India is estimated lower.

SUNFLOWERSEED

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World	22.1	-0.5	-2	+4	The 1993/94 crop is estimated lower this month due to production declines outside the United States.
United States	1.5	NC	NC	+28	No change this month. Harvested area is estimated up from last year; however, yield was reduced by heavy rains and flooding.
Total Foreign	20.6	-0.5	-2	+2	Production is estimated down this month due primarily to harvest reports from the EC-12.
EC-12	3.7	-0.4	-10	-9	Production is estimated lower based on less-than-expected yields. In France, heavy rain during harvest damaged yield prospects. Yield is estimated lower in Spain resulting from the use of inferior quality seed and less effective management practices.

RAPESEED

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World	26.6	-0.2	-1	+3	Production is estimated lower this month due to reductions outside the United States.
United States	0.1	NC	NC	+41	No change this month. Harvested area for 1993/94 is estimated at 76,000 hectares, up 36,000 hectares over 1992/93. Yield this season is currently estimated slightly above last year.
Total Foreign	26.5	-0.2	-1	+3	This month's estimate is reduced due to lower yield, particularly in Canada. Canada and India are the only two major rapeseed producers that increased production over 1992/93.
Canada	5.4	-0.2	-4	+46	The current production estimate remains a record despite being lowered this month as a result of a recent Statistics Canada survey. Yield is reduced due to cool, wet conditions late in the growing season that hampered the drying cycle and prevented ideal maturity.

COPRA

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World	4.8	NC	NC	+4	No change this month. Production is forecast below the record 5.3 million tons set during 1985/86. The Philippines and Indonesia account for 70 percent of world output.

PALM KERNEL

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World	4.0	NC	NC	+5	No change this month. Record palm kernel output is forecast for 1993/94. Palm kernel is a byproduct of the collection of oil palm fruit for palm oil processing. Malaysia accounts for 70 percent of the world's production.

PALM OIL

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change MMT	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World	13.8	NC	NC	+7	No change this month. Production is forecast to be a record during 1993/94. Favorable growing conditions and a net increase in fruit collection is forecast. Weather over the past 12 to 18 months replenished fruit bearing potential after an extended period of below normal rainfall.

COTTON

Country	1993/94 Current Estimate MBALES	1993/94 Monthly Change MBALES	1993/94 Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1992/93 (%)	Situation and Comments
World Total	81.2	-1.4	-2	-2	The 1993/94 crop is reduced this month as pest, disease, and unfavorable weather cut yields in several major producers and exporters.
United States	16.3	-0.0	-0	+0	Area is estimated slightly lower this month offsetting a minor increase in yield. Production is slightly higher than last season due to an increase in harvested area.
Total Foreign	64.9	-1.4	-2	-2	Production is estimated down from last month in Pakistan, China, FSU-12, and Paraguay.
Pakistan	7.3	-0.6	-7	+3	Yields are estimated lower in the Punjab resulting from a severe infestation of white fly and leaf curl virus.
China	18.5	-0.5	-3	-11	Production is estimated lower due to boll worm infestations and unfavorable weather which cut yields.
FSU-12	9.9	-0.3	-2	+5	Production is estimated lower in Azerbaijan and Tajkistan as the harvests were impeded by civil unrest and fuel shortages. In Kazakhstan, production was reduced because of lower anticipated yields.
Paraguay	1.1	-0.1	-9	+62	Production is estimated lower due to a decline in area. The Government is discouraging late plantings because of a potential outbreak of boll weevil.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA			HARVESTED AREA			YIELD				PRODUCTION			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.	
	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.
	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--				--Million bushels--			
All Wheat	69.9	72.3	72.1	57.7	62.4	63.0	34.3	39.4	38.4	38.4	1,981	2,459	2,422	2,422
Winter	51.1	51.1	51.7	39.4	41.9	43.9	34.8	38.3	40.3	40.3	1,373	1,607	1,769	1,769
Other	18.8	21.2	20.4	18.3	20.5	19.1	33.2	41.6	31.8	34.1	608	852	652	652
Rye	1.7	1.6	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	24.6	29.4	27.1	27.1	10	12	10	10
Soybeans	59.2	59.1	59.5	58.0	58.2	56.0	34.2	37.6	32.7	32.7	1,987	2,188	1,834	1,834
Corn	76.0	79.3	73.7	68.8	72.1	63.1	108.6	131.4	103.1	103.1	7,475	9,479	6,503	6,503
Sorghum	11.1	13.3	10.7	9.9	12.2	9.7	59.3	72.8	63.6	63.6	585	884	620	620
Barley	8.9	7.8	7.9	8.4	7.3	7.1	55.2	62.5	58.9	58.9	464	458	416	416
Oats	8.7	8.0	7.9	4.8	4.5	3.8	50.7	65.6	54.6	54.6	243	295	208	208
							--Pounds per acre--				--Million CWT--			
Rice	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.9	5,674	5,722	5,511	5,511	157.5	179.1	162.0	162.0
											--Million 480-pound bales--			
All Cotton	14.1	13.2	13.7	13.0	11.1	13.1	652	699	594	597	17.6	16.2	16.3	16.3

1/ All estimates are from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and are published in the Crop Production circular from NASS.

TABLE 2
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			FSU-12	Asia					South America		Selected Other			All Others
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia	South Africa	Turkey	
	---Million metric tons---																			
Wheat																				
1991/92	542.3	488.4	53.9	31.9	3.7	90.4	4.1	38.3	70.9	96.0	55.1	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.9	3.1	10.6	2.1	16.5	41.2
1992/93 prel.	560.6	493.7	66.9	29.9	3.0	85.0	3.7	26.7	88.3	105.0	55.1	0.0	15.7	0.0	9.7	2.7	16.2	1.3	15.5	36.0
1993/94 proj.																				
Nov.	559.4	493.4	65.9	28.2	2.8	80.5	4.1	30.3	83.4	105.0	56.5	0.0	16.2	0.0	10.0	2.0	16.5	1.9	17.0	39.1
Dec.	559.7	493.8	65.9	27.8	2.8	80.4	4.1	30.1	83.4	105.0	56.5	0.0	16.2	0.0	9.5	2.0	17.3	1.9	17.0	39.8
Coarse Grains																				
1991/92	803.5	584.8	218.6	21.8	17.6	89.7	12.5	64.8	76.2	112.3	26.3	5.4	1.6	3.8	14.5	31.4	8.0	3.4	9.6	86.0
1992/93 prel.	856.6	578.8	277.8	19.5	18.0	82.5	9.4	42.9	92.8	109.0	36.8	5.6	1.6	3.6	14.3	28.7	8.3	10.1	9.1	86.8
1993/94 proj.																				
Nov.	778.9	585.6	193.3	24.4	18.5	83.0	11.2	42.7	92.9	110.7	34.7	5.7	1.7	3.3	14.1	28.2	9.4	8.6	10.1	86.6
Dec.	778.5	585.2	193.3	24.5	18.5	83.2	11.3	41.8	92.9	110.7	34.7	5.7	1.7	3.1	14.1	28.2	9.5	9.1	10.1	86.3
Rice (Milled)																				
1991/92	348.3	343.2	5.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.3	128.7	73.7	29.0	3.2	13.5	0.4	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	84.0
1992/93 prel.	351.3	345.6	5.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	130.4	72.5	30.7	3.1	13.2	0.4	6.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	84.9
1993/94 proj.																				
Nov.	343.9	338.8	5.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.5	124.0	73.5	31.3	3.2	12.7	0.3	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	83.0
Dec.	343.9	338.8	5.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.5	124.0	73.5	31.3	3.6	12.2	0.3	6.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	83.2
Total Grains 1/																				
1991/92	1,694.1	1,416.5	277.6	53.7	21.5	181.6	16.7	103.1	148.4	336.9	155.1	34.4	19.4	17.2	24.8	41.4	19.3	5.6	26.2	211.2
1992/93 prel.	1,768.5	1,418.1	350.4	49.4	21.2	169.0	13.1	69.6	182.3	344.3	164.3	36.3	20.4	16.7	24.3	38.1	25.1	11.4	24.8	207.7
1993/94 proj.																				
Nov.	1,682.2	1,392.0	290.2	52.6	21.5	165.0	15.3	73.0	177.7	345.2	164.2	36.4	20.9	16.4	24.4	37.3	26.5	10.5	27.3	177.9
Dec.	1,682.2	1,417.8	264.3	52.3	21.4	164.9	15.4	71.9	177.8	339.7	164.7	37.0	21.5	15.3	23.9	37.0	27.5	11.0	27.3	209.3
Oilseeds 2/																				
1991/92	223.5	159.2	64.3	5.8	1.3	13.1	0.7	4.4	11.4	34.2	20.8	4.4	4.8	0.8	15.9	20.7	1.1	0.4	1.7	17.8
1992/93 prel.	226.6	158.2	68.4	5.2	1.0	11.9	0.7	4.1	10.3	32.7	23.4	4.4	3.5	0.8	14.7	23.2	0.9	0.6	2.0	18.9
1993/94 proj.																				
Nov.	223.5	164.8	58.8	7.6	0.9	11.0	0.7	3.7	10.8	33.4	24.0	4.6	3.8	0.8	16.2	24.0	1.1	0.7	1.9	19.7
Dec.	222.9	164.2	58.7	7.3	0.9	10.6	0.7	3.7	10.7	33.4	24.3	4.6	3.6	0.8	16.2	24.3	1.1	0.7	1.9	19.5
	---Million 480-pound bales---																			
Cotton																				
1991/92	96.0	78.4	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	6.8	26.1	9.4	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.1	3.4	2.3	0.1	2.6	14.0
1992/93 prel.	82.5	66.3	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	6.0	20.7	10.6	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.6	2.1	1.7	0.1	2.6	12.9
1993/94 proj.																				
Nov.	82.6	66.3	16.3	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	6.3	19.0	10.8	0.0	7.8	0.1	1.1	2.2	1.5	0.1	2.4	13.4
Dec.	81.2	64.9	16.3	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	6.3	18.5	10.8	0.0	7.3	0.1	1.1	2.1	1.5	0.1	2.4	13.1

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.
2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

December 1993

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 3

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	222.26	222.45	222.20	222.43	2.44	2.52	2.52	2.52	542.33	560.64	559.35	559.70	0.34	0.06	−0.94	−0.17
United States	23.35	25.26	25.49	25.49	2.31	2.65	2.59	2.59	53.92	66.92	65.90	65.90	0.00	0.00	−1.02	−1.52
Total Foreign	198.91	197.19	196.71	196.94	2.46	2.50	2.51	2.51	488.41	493.71	493.45	493.79	0.34	0.07	0.08	0.02
Major Exporters	42.78	44.25	42.66	42.56	3.34	3.18	3.17	3.17	142.81	140.75	135.17	135.03	−0.14	−0.10	−5.71	−4.06
EC−12	16.89	16.92	15.66	15.66	5.35	5.02	5.14	5.14	90.42	84.99	80.52	80.43	−0.09	−0.11	−4.56	−5.36
France	5.21	5.13	4.60	4.60	6.64	6.39	6.47	6.45	34.59	32.78	29.75	29.66	−0.09	−0.30	−3.12	−9.51
United Kingdom	1.98	2.06	1.83	1.83	7.27	6.80	7.12	7.12	14.40	14.00	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	−1.00	−7.14
Germany	2.45	2.60	2.41	2.41	6.77	5.98	6.44	6.44	16.61	15.54	15.50	15.50	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−0.27
Canada	14.16	13.83	12.70	12.60	2.26	2.16	2.22	2.21	31.95	29.87	28.15	27.80	−0.35	−1.24	−2.07	−6.93
Australia	7.18	9.10	9.50	9.50	1.47	1.78	1.74	1.82	10.56	16.18	16.50	17.30	0.80	4.85	1.12	6.90
Argentina	4.55	4.40	4.80	4.80	2.17	2.20	2.08	1.98	9.88	9.70	10.00	9.50	−0.50	−5.00	−0.20	−2.06
Major Importers	91.52	90.00	88.86	89.06	2.34	2.47	2.52	2.51	214.30	221.96	223.53	223.33	−0.20	−0.09	1.37	0.62
China	30.95	30.50	30.50	30.50	3.10	3.33	3.44	3.44	96.00	101.59	105.00	105.00	0.00	0.00	3.41	3.36
FSU−12	45.56	46.67	44.89	44.89	1.56	1.89	1.86	1.86	70.88	88.27	83.43	83.43	0.00	0.00	−4.83	−5.48
Russia	23.15	24.40	24.00	24.00	1.68	1.89	1.88	1.88	38.90	46.20	45.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	−1.20	−2.60
Ukraine	7.02	6.33	5.76	5.76	3.01	3.08	3.65	3.65	21.16	19.51	21.03	21.03	0.00	0.00	1.52	7.78
Kazakhstan	13.46	13.88	12.80	12.80	0.51	1.32	0.98	0.98	6.89	18.29	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	−5.79	−31.64
Baltic States	0.37	0.46	0.48	0.48	2.99	2.37	2.68	2.68	1.10	1.08	1.28	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.20	18.06
Eastern Europe	9.86	8.15	9.29	9.49	3.88	3.28	3.26	3.17	38.30	26.72	30.30	30.10	−0.20	−0.66	3.38	12.64
Poland	2.44	2.41	2.40	2.50	3.80	3.06	3.54	3.32	9.27	7.37	8.50	8.30	−0.20	−2.35	0.93	12.65
Romania	2.18	1.48	2.20	2.20	2.52	2.16	2.41	2.41	5.49	3.18	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	2.12	66.72
Egypt	0.76	0.88	0.88	0.88	5.90	5.26	5.51	5.51	4.48	4.62	4.85	4.85	0.00	0.00	0.23	5.05
Morocco	2.64	2.23	2.31	2.31	1.87	0.70	0.66	0.66	4.94	1.56	1.52	1.52	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−2.69
Brazil	2.15	2.00	1.40	1.40	1.43	1.37	1.43	1.43	3.08	2.74	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	−0.74	−26.98
Other Foreign	64.61	62.94	65.18	65.32	2.03	2.08	2.07	2.07	131.31	131.01	134.75	135.43	0.68	0.51	4.42	3.38
India	24.17	22.98	24.50	24.50	2.28	2.40	2.31	2.31	55.13	55.09	56.50	56.50	0.00	0.00	1.41	2.56
Turkey	8.80	8.80	8.90	8.90	1.88	1.76	1.91	1.91	16.50	15.50	17.00	17.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	9.68
Pakistan	7.91	7.85	8.24	8.24	1.84	2.00	1.97	1.97	14.57	15.68	16.20	16.20	0.00	0.00	0.52	3.29
Mexico	0.88	0.73	0.65	0.65	4.20	4.14	4.31	4.31	3.70	3.00	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	−0.20	−6.67
Saudi Arabia	0.74	0.74	0.68	0.68	5.22	5.54	5.51	5.51	3.86	4.10	3.75	3.75	0.00	0.00	−0.35	−8.54
Rep. of South Africa	1.43	0.74	1.07	1.07	1.49	1.77	1.78	1.78	2.13	1.32	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.58	44.16
Others	20.68	21.10	21.15	21.29	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.75	35.42	36.32	36.60	37.28	0.68	1.87	0.96	2.66

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	317.89	317.63	311.78	311.41	2.53	2.70	2.50	2.50	803.47	856.60	778.91	778.53	−0.39	−0.05	−78.08	−9.11
United States	37.37	39.06	34.03	34.03	5.85	7.11	5.68	5.68	218.63	277.78	193.29	193.29	0.00	0.00	−84.50	−30.42
Total Foreign	280.52	278.57	277.75	277.38	2.08	2.08	2.11	2.11	584.83	578.82	585.63	585.24	−0.38	−0.07	6.42	1.11
Major Exporters	20.63	20.41	21.84	21.73	2.49	2.73	2.73	2.77	51.42	55.69	59.72	60.27	0.55	0.92	4.58	8.23
Canada	6.59	6.22	6.99	6.95	3.30	3.13	3.49	3.53	21.78	19.49	24.40	24.50	0.10	0.41	5.01	25.68
Argentina	3.80	3.88	3.88	3.88	3.80	3.68	3.64	3.64	14.45	14.26	14.11	14.11	0.00	0.00	−0.15	−1.05
Australia	4.61	4.60	5.44	5.36	1.74	1.80	1.72	1.77	8.00	8.29	9.36	9.51	0.15	1.60	1.22	14.67
South Africa, Rep.	4.14	4.34	4.19	4.29	0.83	2.33	2.05	2.12	3.44	10.09	8.57	9.07	0.50	5.83	−1.02	−10.11
Thailand	1.49	1.37	1.35	1.25	2.52	2.59	2.43	2.46	3.75	3.55	3.28	3.08	−0.20	−6.10	−0.47	−13.24
Major Importers	101.11	99.54	98.07	97.85	2.62	2.49	2.56	2.56	265.00	248.04	251.31	250.72	−0.59	−0.24	2.68	1.08
FSU−12	52.17	51.28	52.27	52.27	1.46	1.81	1.78	1.78	76.21	92.75	92.88	92.88	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.13
Russia	33.50	33.29	32.60	32.60	1.38	1.67	1.61	1.61	46.18	55.73	52.40	52.40	0.00	0.00	−3.33	−5.98
Ukraine	5.83	5.81	6.35	6.35	2.58	2.68	3.04	3.04	15.06	15.59	19.30	19.30	0.00	0.00	3.71	23.84
Kazakhstan	8.65	7.93	8.89	8.89	0.50	1.33	1.02	1.02	4.36	10.58	9.10	9.10	0.00	0.00	−1.48	−13.97
Baltic States	1.72	1.65	1.58	1.58	2.44	1.50	1.97	1.97	4.19	2.47	3.11	3.11	0.00	0.00	0.64	25.91
EC−12	18.92	18.13	16.93	16.92	4.74	4.55	4.90	4.92	89.70	82.55	83.03	83.23	0.21	0.25	0.68	0.83
Germany	4.11	3.92	3.84	3.84	5.52	4.91	5.17	5.17	22.66	19.22	19.85	19.85	0.00	0.00	0.63	3.30
France	3.98	4.16	3.84	3.84	6.48	6.68	6.61	6.65	25.80	27.78	25.39	25.57	0.18	0.71	−2.21	−7.95
Eastern Europe	16.59	16.64	15.64	15.44	3.90	2.58	2.73	2.70	64.75	42.87	42.66	41.76	−0.90	−2.11	−1.11	−2.60
Poland	6.28	5.92	6.05	6.10	2.95	2.13	2.40	2.49	18.54	12.59	14.50	15.20	0.70	4.83	2.61	20.69
Romania	3.85	4.30	3.88	3.68	3.58	2.11	2.74	2.42	13.78	9.07	10.60	8.90	−1.70	−16.03	−0.16	−1.81
Czechoslovakia	1.17	1.25	0.87	0.87	4.67	3.75	3.84	3.84	5.49	4.67	3.33	3.33	0.00	0.00	−1.35	−28.80
Mexico	8.84	9.14	9.05	9.05	1.99	1.96	2.04	2.04	17.63	17.95	18.45	18.45	0.00	0.00	0.50	2.79
Other W. Europe	2.86	2.71	2.61	2.60	4.37	3.49	4.29	4.34	12.52	9.45	11.19	11.29	0.10	0.89	1.84	19.53
Other Foreign	158.79	158.63	157.84	157.81	1.69	1.73	1.74	1.74	268.41	275.09	274.60	274.26	−0.34	−0.12	−0.84	−0.30
China	26.94	26.37	26.27	26.27	4.17	4.13	4.22	4.22	112.28	108.98	110.74	110.74	0.00	0.00	1.76	1.61
India	33.77	35.33	35.39	35.39	0.78	1.04	0.98	0.98	26.28	36.75	34.70	34.70	0.00	0.00	−2.05	−5.58
Brazil	14.51	12.78	12.97	12.97	2.17	2.24	2.17	2.17	31.43	28.66	28.20	28.20	0.00	0.00	−0.46	−1.61
Turkey	4.45	4.48	4.55	4.55	2.17	2.04	2.23	2.23	9.65	9.15	10.14	10.14	0.00	0.00	0.99	10.83
Indonesia	2.90	3.00	3.05	3.05	1.86	1.87	1.85	1.85	5.40	5.60	5.65	5.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.89
Philippines	3.48	3.33	3.20	3.10	1.29	1.43	1.41	1.45	4.49	4.75	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00	−0.25	−5.28
Others	72.74	73.34	72.42	72.49	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	78.89	81.21	80.68	80.34	−0.34	−0.42	−0.88	−1.08

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 5

Corn Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	131.13	131.80	127.36	127.06	3.72	4.01	3.58	3.58	487.26	528.71	455.48	454.47	−1.01	−0.22	−74.24	−14.04
United States	27.86	29.20	25.53	25.53	6.82	8.25	6.47	6.47	189.89	240.78	165.19	165.19	0.00	0.00	−75.59	−31.39
Total Foreign	103.26	102.60	101.82	101.52	2.88	2.81	2.85	2.85	297.37	287.93	290.29	289.28	−1.01	−0.35	1.34	0.47
Major Exporters	7.20	7.30	7.20	7.20	2.41	3.15	3.00	3.04	17.33	23.00	21.60	21.90	0.30	1.39	−1.10	−4.78
Argentina	2.40	2.45	2.50	2.50	4.42	4.16	4.20	4.20	10.60	10.20	10.50	10.50	0.00	0.00	0.30	2.94
South Africa	3.45	3.62	3.50	3.60	0.91	2.60	2.29	2.36	3.13	9.40	8.00	8.50	0.50	6.25	−0.90	−9.57
Thailand	1.35	1.23	1.20	1.10	2.67	2.76	2.58	2.64	3.60	3.40	3.10	2.90	−0.20	−6.45	−0.50	−14.71
Major Importers	21.56	22.45	21.31	21.11	4.05	3.31	3.55	3.53	87.27	74.25	75.66	74.56	−1.10	−1.45	0.31	0.42
Eastern Europe	6.72	7.54	6.69	6.49	5.06	2.70	3.06	2.94	34.03	20.33	20.45	19.05	−1.40	−6.85	−1.28	−6.30
Romania	2.58	3.34	2.90	2.70	4.08	2.05	2.93	2.59	10.50	6.83	8.50	7.00	−1.50	−17.65	0.17	2.52
Yugoslavia	2.17	2.20	2.05	2.05	5.34	3.00	3.02	3.02	11.56	6.60	6.20	6.20	0.00	0.00	−0.40	−6.06
EC−12	3.85	3.75	3.60	3.60	6.94	7.84	7.94	8.02	26.71	29.36	28.54	28.84	0.30	1.05	−0.52	−1.79
France	1.77	1.86	1.80	1.80	7.29	7.98	7.94	8.11	12.93	14.87	14.30	14.60	0.30	2.10	−0.27	−1.83
Italy	0.86	0.88	0.96	0.96	7.26	8.70	8.33	8.33	6.24	7.68	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	4.18
Mexico	7.70	8.10	8.10	8.10	1.88	1.91	1.98	1.98	14.50	15.50	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	3.23
FSU−12	2.98	2.77	2.63	2.63	3.28	2.62	3.26	3.26	9.76	7.24	8.58	8.58	0.00	0.00	1.34	18.47
Russia	0.73	0.80	0.70	0.70	2.69	2.64	3.14	3.14	1.97	2.10	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.10	4.76
Ukraine	1.46	1.16	1.10	1.10	3.25	2.46	3.18	3.18	4.75	2.85	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.65	22.76
Other W. Europe	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.20	8.41	6.63	8.14	8.14	1.81	1.34	1.62	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.28	20.90
Others	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	4.67	4.89	4.92	4.92	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.42
Other Foreign	74.50	72.85	73.31	73.21	2.59	2.62	2.63	2.63	192.78	190.69	193.03	192.82	−0.21	−0.11	2.13	1.12
China	21.57	21.04	21.00	21.00	4.58	4.53	4.62	4.62	98.77	95.38	97.00	97.00	0.00	0.00	1.62	1.70
Brazil	14.03	12.35	12.50	12.50	2.20	2.27	2.20	2.20	30.80	28.00	27.50	27.50	0.00	0.00	−0.50	−1.79
India	5.78	6.07	5.90	5.90	1.38	1.70	1.61	1.61	7.98	10.30	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	−0.80	−7.77
Canada	1.11	0.86	1.00	0.99	6.71	5.70	6.80	6.67	7.41	4.88	6.80	6.60	−0.20	−2.94	1.72	35.16
Indonesia	2.90	3.00	3.05	3.05	1.86	1.87	1.85	1.85	5.40	5.60	5.65	5.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.89
Philippines	3.48	3.33	3.20	3.10	1.29	1.43	1.41	1.45	4.49	4.75	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00	−0.25	−5.28
Egypt	0.69	0.75	0.77	0.77	6.39	6.00	6.10	6.10	4.43	4.50	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.44
Zimbabwe	0.88	1.20	1.30	1.30	0.59	1.67	1.62	1.62	0.52	2.00	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.10	5.00
Others	24.05	24.25	24.59	24.60	1.37	1.45	1.43	1.43	32.98	35.27	35.28	35.27	−0.01	−0.03	−0.00	−0.01

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TABLE 6

Barley Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	76.03	72.46	73.10	73.12	2.22	2.28	2.28	2.28	169.08	165.46	166.74	166.99	0.25	0.15	1.53	0.93
United States	3.41	2.96	2.86	2.86	2.97	3.36	3.17	3.17	10.11	9.97	9.05	9.05	0.00	0.00	-0.92	-9.21
Total Foreign	72.63	69.50	70.24	70.26	2.19	2.24	2.24	2.25	158.97	155.49	157.69	157.94	0.25	0.16	2.45	1.58
EC-12	12.03	11.44	10.37	10.37	4.28	3.78	4.18	4.16	51.53	43.19	43.30	43.18	-0.12	-0.28	-0.02	-0.04
Denmark	0.94	0.90	0.75	0.75	5.34	3.34	5.47	5.47	5.04	3.02	4.10	4.10	0.00	0.00	1.08	35.67
France	1.74	1.80	1.60	1.60	6.19	5.88	5.63	5.55	10.79	10.58	9.00	8.88	-0.12	-1.33	-1.70	-16.07
Germany	2.54	2.41	2.21	2.21	5.72	5.06	5.02	5.02	14.49	12.20	11.10	11.10	0.00	0.00	-1.10	-8.99
Italy	0.47	0.45	0.40	0.40	3.80	3.87	3.75	3.75	1.79	1.74	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	-0.24	-13.84
Spain	4.37	4.01	3.70	3.70	2.09	1.49	2.43	2.43	9.14	5.99	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	50.15
United Kingdom	1.39	1.31	1.20	1.20	5.54	5.61	5.25	5.25	7.70	7.35	6.30	6.30	0.00	0.00	-1.05	-14.29
FSU-12	27.44	25.97	28.20	28.20	1.40	1.97	1.81	1.81	38.43	51.21	50.96	50.96	0.00	0.00	-0.25	-0.50
Russia	15.28	14.53	14.70	14.70	1.45	1.86	1.67	1.67	22.17	27.00	24.50	24.50	0.00	0.00	-2.50	-9.26
Ukraine	3.19	3.45	4.05	4.05	2.52	2.93	3.28	3.28	8.05	10.11	13.30	13.30	0.00	0.00	3.19	31.60
Kazakhstan	6.61	5.72	7.06	7.06	0.47	1.49	1.01	1.01	3.09	8.51	7.10	7.10	0.00	0.00	-1.41	-16.58
Baltic States	1.24	1.10	0.99	0.99	2.49	1.56	2.03	2.03	3.08	1.72	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	15.99
Eastern Europe	4.05	3.67	3.26	3.21	3.67	3.12	2.83	2.90	14.83	11.43	9.23	9.32	0.10	1.08	-2.10	-18.39
Poland	1.24	1.20	1.20	1.20	3.44	2.35	2.50	2.75	4.26	2.82	3.00	3.30	0.30	10.00	0.48	17.06
Czechoslovakia	0.79	0.89	0.50	0.50	4.79	3.99	4.20	4.20	3.79	3.54	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	-1.44	-40.68
Romania	1.02	0.62	0.60	0.60	2.89	2.71	2.50	2.17	2.95	1.68	1.50	1.30	-0.20	-13.33	-0.38	-22.53
Canada	4.22	3.79	4.20	4.20	2.75	2.88	3.14	3.17	11.62	10.92	13.20	13.30	0.10	0.76	2.38	21.81
Other W. Europe	1.54	1.42	1.35	1.35	4.19	3.47	3.99	4.05	6.43	4.92	5.39	5.47	0.08	1.49	0.54	11.01
Sweden	0.46	0.43	0.39	0.39	4.21	2.92	4.49	4.49	1.94	1.26	1.75	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.49	38.78
Turkey	3.40	3.43	3.50	3.50	2.00	1.84	2.06	2.06	6.80	6.30	7.20	7.20	0.00	0.00	0.90	14.29
Australia	2.74	2.90	3.50	3.50	1.65	1.92	1.71	1.83	4.53	5.56	6.00	6.40	0.40	6.67	0.84	15.15
China	1.20	1.25	1.23	1.23	3.27	3.20	3.43	3.43	3.93	4.00	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	5.00
Morocco	2.36	2.23	1.50	1.50	1.38	0.48	0.68	0.68	3.25	1.08	1.02	1.02	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-5.64
India	0.96	0.94	0.99	0.99	1.70	1.75	1.73	1.73	1.63	1.65	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.03
Others	11.46	11.37	11.17	11.23	1.13	1.19	1.21	1.18	12.91	13.51	13.52	13.20	-0.31	-2.33	-0.31	-2.27

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 7

Oats Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	20.08	19.59	20.03	20.02	1.63	1.72	1.69	1.72	32.78	33.76	33.86	34.37	0.51	1.52	0.61	1.81
United States	1.95	1.82	1.54	1.54	1.82	2.35	1.96	1.96	3.53	4.28	3.02	3.02	0.00	0.00	−1.26	−29.38
Total Foreign	18.14	17.77	18.49	18.48	1.61	1.66	1.67	1.70	29.25	29.48	30.83	31.35	0.51	1.67	1.87	6.34
FSU−12	10.42	9.83	10.42	10.42	1.18	1.42	1.32	1.32	12.34	14.01	13.73	13.73	0.00	0.00	−0.28	−1.97
Russia	9.03	8.50	9.00	9.00	1.15	1.32	1.22	1.22	10.37	11.20	11.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	−0.20	−1.79
Ukraine	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.90	2.52	2.40	2.40	0.95	1.25	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−3.69
Belarus	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	2.11	2.22	2.50	2.50	0.76	0.80	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.10	12.50
Baltic States	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.39	1.35	1.88	1.88	0.52	0.27	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.11	38.89
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.70	3.07	3.06	3.06	1.97	1.96	2.19	2.25	5.31	6.03	6.70	6.90	0.20	2.99	0.87	14.45
Canada	0.84	1.24	1.35	1.35	2.13	2.28	2.52	2.67	1.79	2.82	3.40	3.60	0.20	5.88	0.78	27.52
Sweden	0.35	0.34	0.30	0.30	4.13	2.36	4.50	4.50	1.43	0.81	1.35	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.54	67.29
Australia	1.16	1.14	1.06	1.06	1.46	1.71	1.42	1.42	1.69	1.95	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	−0.45	−23.04
Argentina	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.14	1.29	1.29	1.29	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	4.80	4.67	4.80	4.80	2.31	1.97	2.09	2.16	11.08	9.17	10.03	10.34	0.31	3.14	1.17	12.73
China	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.19	0.65	0.64	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
EC−12	1.32	1.24	1.27	1.26	3.33	2.88	3.23	3.26	4.38	3.58	4.10	4.11	0.01	0.37	0.54	14.99
France	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.15	4.23	4.24	4.48	4.48	0.74	0.70	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−7.14
Germany	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.36	4.91	3.67	4.72	4.72	1.87	1.31	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.39	29.38
Italy	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.14	2.46	2.28	2.29	2.29	0.36	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−3.90
United Kingdom	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	5.24	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.55	0.53	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−4.76
Eastern Europe	1.20	1.20	1.34	1.34	2.43	1.87	1.78	2.00	2.92	2.24	2.38	2.68	0.30	12.63	0.43	19.31
Czechoslovakia	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	3.89	3.00	3.24	3.24	0.35	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.84
Poland	0.69	0.67	0.70	0.70	2.73	1.84	1.71	2.14	1.87	1.23	1.20	1.50	0.30	25.00	0.27	22.05
Yugoslavia	0.13	0.05	0.12	0.12	1.92	1.80	1.67	1.67	0.25	0.09	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.11	122.22
Finland	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.33	3.37	3.20	3.55	3.64	1.16	1.06	1.17	1.20	0.03	2.56	0.14	13.42
Norway	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	4.20	2.39	3.75	3.75	0.54	0.32	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.13	41.51
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.87	1.87	1.93	1.93	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.11	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.04	0.99	0.95	0.93	1.16	1.06	1.02	0.99	−0.03	−2.95	−0.07	−7.07

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 8

Rye Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	13.14	14.04	13.02	13.06	2.08	1.98	2.18	2.17	27.33	27.85	28.33	28.33	0.00	0.00	0.48	1.73
United States	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	1.55	1.85	1.71	1.71	0.25	0.30	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−13.49
Total Foreign	12.98	13.87	12.87	12.90	2.09	1.99	2.18	2.18	27.08	27.54	28.07	28.07	0.00	0.00	0.52	1.90
FSU−12	8.30	9.63	8.41	8.41	1.69	1.88	1.98	1.98	14.06	18.09	16.61	16.61	0.00	0.00	−1.48	−8.18
Russia	6.46	7.60	6.40	6.40	1.64	1.83	1.95	1.95	10.62	13.90	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	−1.40	−10.07
Ukraine	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.00	2.32	2.00	2.00	0.98	1.16	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	−0.16	−13.49
Belarus	0.78	0.90	0.90	0.90	2.51	2.78	2.78	2.78	1.96	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	0.26	0.35	0.39	0.39	2.24	1.37	1.90	1.90	0.59	0.48	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.26	54.17
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.18	0.14	0.16	0.16	1.87	1.92	1.88	1.88	0.34	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.04	13.21
Other Foreign	4.23	3.75	3.91	3.95	2.86	2.32	2.66	2.64	12.09	8.70	10.41	10.41	0.00	0.00	1.71	19.65
Eastern Europe	2.62	2.27	2.41	2.46	2.60	1.98	2.31	2.26	6.80	4.51	5.55	5.55	0.00	0.00	1.04	23.17
Hungary	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	2.38	2.00	1.57	1.57	0.22	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−21.43
Poland	2.29	2.03	2.15	2.20	2.58	1.96	2.33	2.27	5.90	3.98	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	25.60
Czechoslovakia	0.13	0.09	0.10	0.10	3.81	2.90	3.00	3.00	0.48	0.26	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.05	17.65
EC−12	1.18	1.07	1.07	1.07	3.74	3.19	3.70	3.73	4.40	3.40	3.97	3.98	0.01	0.25	0.58	17.07
Denmark	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.07	4.94	3.62	5.71	5.71	0.40	0.33	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.07	20.12
France	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	3.50	3.73	3.80	3.80	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−7.32
Germany	0.71	0.62	0.66	0.66	4.68	3.94	4.39	4.39	3.32	2.42	2.90	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.48	19.74
Spain	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.18	1.23	1.24	1.67	1.67	0.24	0.23	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.07	30.43
Other W. Europe	0.14	0.12	0.15	0.14	4.00	3.91	3.91	4.12	0.57	0.47	0.58	0.56	−0.01	−1.74	0.10	21.51
Austria	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.06	4.12	4.03	3.92	3.92	0.35	0.28	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−15.47
Sweden	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	3.93	4.12	4.80	4.80	0.17	0.14	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.10	76.47
Turkey	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.41	1.41	1.39	1.39	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−4.17
Others	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−5.62

TABLE 9

Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	38.01	40.20	38.81	38.73	1.36	1.58	1.45	1.45	51.61	63.54	56.25	56.01	−0.24	−0.42	−7.52	−11.84
United States	3.99	4.92	3.95	3.95	3.72	4.57	3.99	3.99	14.86	22.46	15.76	15.76	0.00	0.00	−6.70	−29.82
Total Foreign	34.02	35.28	34.86	34.78	1.08	1.16	1.16	1.16	36.76	41.08	40.49	40.25	−0.24	−0.58	−0.83	−2.02
India	12.59	13.50	13.30	13.30	0.67	0.95	0.94	0.94	8.40	12.80	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	−0.30	−2.34
China	1.39	1.34	1.30	1.30	3.55	3.55	3.62	3.62	4.93	4.76	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−1.26
Mexico	0.82	0.70	0.60	0.60	3.17	2.71	3.17	3.17	2.60	1.90	1.90	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	4.40	4.80	4.60	4.60	0.80	0.79	0.80	0.80	3.50	3.80	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	−0.10	−2.63
Sudan	4.20	4.50	4.35	4.35	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.80	3.36	4.05	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	−0.55	−13.58
Argentina	0.72	0.75	0.70	0.70	3.84	4.00	3.57	3.57	2.77	3.00	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	−0.50	−16.67
Australia	0.57	0.43	0.75	0.68	2.54	1.09	2.07	1.93	1.44	0.47	1.55	1.30	−0.25	−16.13	0.83	175.42
Ethiopia	0.95	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.05	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.00	1.06	1.11	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.72
Colombia	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.26	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.72	0.75	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.00
Venezuela	0.27	0.24	0.13	0.13	2.18	2.20	1.88	1.88	0.58	0.53	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	−0.28	−52.65
Egypt	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	4.70	4.73	4.77	4.77	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81
Yemen	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.55	0.65	0.68	0.68	0.95	0.92	0.96	0.96	0.53	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	0.05	8.33
Niger	1.40	1.30	1.30	1.30	0.39	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.73	2.24	2.07	2.07	0.10	0.38	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	−0.09	−23.68
Thailand	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	1.07	1.07	1.20	1.20	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.03	20.00
Others	21.29	21.64	21.41	21.33	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.29	28.21	28.13	27.81	27.57	−0.24	−0.85	−0.56	−1.99

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 10

Rice Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield (Rough)				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	145.74	145.15	145.08	145.28	3.53	3.58	3.51	3.51	348.28	351.30	343.90	343.95	0.05	0.01	−7.36	−2.09
United States	1.12	1.27	1.19	1.19	6.36	6.41	6.18	6.18	5.04	5.69	5.14	5.14	0.00	0.00	−0.54	−9.53
Total Foreign	144.62	143.89	143.89	144.09	3.51	3.55	3.49	3.49	343.24	345.62	338.75	338.80	0.05	0.01	−6.81	−1.97
Major Exporters	15.67	16.23	16.91	17.07	2.43	2.34	2.29	2.26	24.13	24.04	24.40	24.28	−0.12	−0.49	0.24	0.99
Thailand	9.05	9.40	9.60	9.60	2.25	2.12	2.00	1.93	13.46	13.15	12.70	12.20	−0.50	−3.94	−0.95	−7.25
Burma	4.52	4.86	5.26	5.26	2.83	2.76	2.79	2.79	7.42	7.77	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.73	9.37
Pakistan	2.10	1.97	2.05	2.21	2.32	2.37	2.34	2.43	3.24	3.12	3.20	3.58	0.38	11.87	0.46	14.89
Major Importers	13.70	14.35	14.74	14.74	4.19	4.18	4.05	4.05	38.36	40.03	39.90	39.90	0.00	0.00	−0.13	−0.33
Indonesia	10.28	10.87	11.25	11.25	4.35	4.35	4.28	4.28	29.04	30.75	31.33	31.33	0.00	0.00	0.58	1.90
Rep. of Korea	1.21	1.16	1.14	1.14	6.14	6.27	5.63	5.63	5.39	5.33	4.70	4.70	0.00	0.00	−0.63	−11.84
EC−12	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.34	6.20	6.19	5.69	5.69	1.49	1.43	1.26	1.26	0.00	0.00	−0.16	−11.51
Iran	0.58	0.65	0.65	0.65	3.79	3.46	3.46	3.46	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.60	0.66	0.68	0.68	1.33	1.37	1.42	1.42	0.48	0.54	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.04	7.41
Other Foreign	114.57	112.66	111.56	111.60	3.60	3.67	3.62	3.62	279.95	280.77	273.63	273.80	0.17	0.06	−6.98	−2.49
China	32.59	32.09	31.30	31.30	5.64	5.80	5.66	5.66	128.67	130.35	124.00	124.00	0.00	0.00	−6.35	−4.87
India	42.31	41.40	41.20	41.20	2.61	2.63	2.68	2.68	73.66	72.50	73.50	73.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.38
Bangladesh	10.24	10.08	10.00	10.00	2.67	2.68	2.70	2.70	18.25	18.02	18.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−0.11
Vietnam	6.52	6.53	6.30	6.40	3.36	3.30	3.41	3.41	14.48	14.21	14.19	14.39	0.20	1.40	0.18	1.25
Japan	2.05	2.11	2.13	2.13	5.86	6.28	4.51	4.51	8.74	9.62	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	−2.62	−27.24
Brazil	4.61	4.38	4.36	4.30	2.19	2.26	2.32	2.33	6.87	6.73	6.87	6.80	−0.07	−1.02	0.07	1.00
Philippines	3.29	3.24	3.20	3.20	2.78	2.94	2.88	2.88	5.94	6.18	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	−0.18	−2.96
Taiwan	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.40	5.36	5.19	5.23	5.34	1.67	1.50	1.52	1.56	0.04	2.63	0.06	4.14
FSU−12	0.60	0.62	0.66	0.66	3.33	3.16	3.48	3.48	1.30	1.28	1.49	1.49	0.00	0.00	0.22	16.82
Russia	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.30	2.89	2.85	3.08	3.08	0.50	0.49	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.11	22.20
Australia	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	8.81	7.65	8.85	8.85	0.70	0.59	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.15	25.00
Others	11.81	11.69	11.88	11.88	2.77	2.79	2.85	2.85	19.69	19.79	20.32	20.32	0.00	0.00	0.53	2.67

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total 1/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	223.52	226.62	223.53	222.93	-0.60	-0.27	-3.70	-1.63
Total Foreign 1/	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	159.20	158.22	164.77	164.18	-0.60	-0.36	5.96	3.77
Copra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.76	4.64	4.84	4.84	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.33
Palm Kernel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.41	3.82	4.02	4.02	0.00	0.00	0.21	5.37
Major Oilseeds 2/	146.77	145.67	139.96	148.95	1.47	1.50	1.53	1.44	215.35	218.16	214.66	214.06	-0.60	-0.28	-4.10	-1.88
United States 2/	30.69	29.63	29.86	29.82	2.10	2.31	1.97	1.97	64.32	68.41	58.76	58.75	-0.01	-0.02	-9.66	-14.12
Foreign Oilseeds 2/	116.08	116.04	110.10	119.13	1.30	1.29	1.42	1.30	151.03	149.76	155.91	155.31	-0.60	-0.38	5.56	3.71
China	23.32	23.73	22.97	22.97	1.47	1.38	1.45	1.45	34.21	32.75	33.35	33.35	0.00	0.00	0.60	1.84
Brazil	11.75	12.01	12.65	12.93	1.76	1.93	1.89	1.88	20.66	23.18	23.96	24.25	0.28	1.19	1.07	4.59
India	27.76	27.98	29.17	29.17	0.73	0.82	0.81	0.82	20.36	22.94	23.50	23.80	0.30	1.28	0.86	3.75
Argentina	8.37	7.64	8.32	8.32	1.90	1.92	1.95	1.95	15.86	14.65	16.22	16.22	0.00	0.00	1.57	10.69
FSU-12	8.82	9.14	8.96	8.96	1.29	1.13	1.25	1.23	11.41	10.30	11.20	10.99	-0.21	-1.87	0.68	6.63
Russia	3.56	3.84	3.72	3.72	1.09	1.00	1.08	1.08	3.87	3.83	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	4.49
Ukraine	1.77	1.80	1.79	1.79	1.50	1.26	1.32	1.32	2.65	2.27	2.36	2.36	0.00	0.00	0.09	4.06
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	1.56	1.42	1.59	1.53	2.68	2.38	2.61	2.51	-0.10	-3.84	0.13	5.47
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	1.29	1.25	1.29	1.32	0.78	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.02	2.78	0.03	4.23
Canada	3.82	3.54	4.83	4.86	1.52	1.47	1.57	1.51	5.82	5.20	7.59	7.33	-0.26	-3.43	2.13	41.07
EC-12	5.70	5.74	5.75	5.57	2.29	2.07	1.91	1.89	13.06	11.85	10.97	10.55	-0.42	-3.85	-1.30	-10.99
France	1.87	1.71	1.44	1.44	2.66	2.33	2.51	2.42	4.99	3.99	3.60	3.48	-0.12	-3.42	-0.51	-12.79
Italy	0.56	0.49	0.30	0.30	3.00	2.74	2.93	2.93	1.68	1.34	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	-0.45	-33.58
Germany	1.07	1.08	0.99	0.99	2.62	2.70	2.63	2.63	2.79	2.90	2.59	2.59	0.00	0.00	-0.31	-10.71
Spain	1.17	1.47	2.01	1.83	0.91	1.03	0.82	0.74	1.06	1.51	1.65	1.35	-0.30	-18.18	-0.16	-10.66
United Kingdom	0.44	0.42	0.37	0.37	2.96	2.73	2.83	2.83	1.30	1.15	1.06	1.06	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-7.83
Indonesia	1.99	2.08	2.19	2.19	1.23	1.23	1.20	1.20	2.46	2.55	2.63	2.63	0.00	0.00	0.08	2.94
Pakistan	3.30	3.31	3.19	3.19	1.44	1.05	1.20	1.13	4.77	3.49	3.83	3.59	-0.24	-6.25	0.10	2.81
Eastern Europe	2.34	2.58	2.22	2.23	1.89	1.60	1.67	1.66	4.43	4.13	3.69	3.69	0.00	0.00	-0.44	-10.56
Poland	0.47	0.42	0.35	0.35	2.23	1.81	2.00	2.00	1.04	0.76	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-8.97
Romania	0.59	0.78	0.60	0.60	1.35	1.15	1.25	1.25	0.80	0.90	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-16.65
Hungary	0.48	0.48	0.42	0.42	2.01	1.74	1.76	1.76	0.96	0.84	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00	-0.11	-13.08
Turkey	1.23	1.41	1.35	1.35	1.37	1.43	1.44	1.44	1.69	2.02	1.94	1.94	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-4.01
Philippines	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.79	0.78	0.79	0.79	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.58
Paraguay	1.42	1.29	1.59	1.51	1.12	1.60	1.42	1.45	1.60	2.06	2.26	2.19	-0.07	-2.88	0.13	6.30
Mexico	0.68	0.45	0.40	0.40	1.66	1.72	1.71	1.71	1.13	0.77	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-10.77
Others	15.50	15.05	15.38	15.38	0.87	0.92	0.91	0.91	13.53	13.79	14.01	14.03	0.02	0.11	0.24	1.71

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 12

Soybean Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	54.49	56.70	58.86	59.15	1.96	2.06	1.89	1.89	106.92	116.52	111.15	111.73	0.58	0.52	−4.79	−4.12
United States	23.48	23.55	22.67	22.67	2.30	2.53	2.20	2.20	54.07	59.55	49.91	49.91	0.00	0.00	−9.64	−16.18
Total Foreign	31.01	33.15	36.19	36.47	1.70	1.72	1.69	1.69	52.86	56.98	61.24	61.82	0.58	0.95	4.84	8.50
Major Exporters	15.40	16.58	17.75	18.05	3.27	2.12	2.07	2.06	31.75	35.10	36.80	37.10	0.30	0.82	2.00	5.70
Brazil	9.70	10.70	11.40	11.70	1.99	2.08	2.02	1.99	19.30	22.30	23.00	23.30	0.30	1.30	1.00	4.48
Argentina	4.80	4.90	5.30	5.30	2.32	2.24	2.26	2.26	11.15	11.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	9.09
Paraguay	0.90	0.98	1.05	1.05	1.44	1.84	1.71	1.71	1.30	1.80	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	15.61	16.57	18.44	18.42	1.35	1.32	1.33	1.34	21.11	21.88	24.44	24.72	0.28	1.15	2.84	12.99
China	7.05	7.22	8.30	8.30	1.38	1.43	1.40	1.40	9.71	10.30	11.60	11.60	0.00	0.00	1.30	12.62
Canada	0.60	0.56	0.75	0.72	2.44	2.48	2.48	2.57	1.46	1.39	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.46	33.38
Eastern Europe	0.23	0.28	0.20	0.21	1.85	1.11	1.09	1.04	0.43	0.32	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	−0.10	−32.06
EC−12	0.49	0.42	0.24	0.24	3.09	2.77	3.15	3.07	1.50	1.16	0.75	0.73	−0.02	−2.66	−0.43	−36.92
India	2.82	3.67	4.40	4.40	0.81	0.85	0.95	1.02	2.28	3.11	4.20	4.50	0.30	7.14	1.39	44.74
Indonesia	1.33	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.13	1.13	1.09	1.09	1.50	1.58	1.63	1.63	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.49
FSU−12	0.81	0.80	0.76	0.76	1.00	0.83	0.94	0.94	0.81	0.66	0.71	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.05	7.12
Russia	0.66	0.65	0.62	0.62	0.94	0.78	0.89	0.89	0.62	0.51	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.05	8.91
Ukraine	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.08	1.32	0.78	1.25	1.25	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.02	31.58
Mexico	0.34	0.31	0.28	0.28	2.11	1.85	1.85	1.85	0.72	0.58	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−10.55
Thailand	0.33	0.34	0.38	0.38	1.31	1.35	1.32	1.32	0.44	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.04	8.70
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.29	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Japan	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.40	1.71	1.71	1.71	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bolivia	0.21	0.24	0.27	0.27	1.81	1.96	1.93	1.93	0.38	0.47	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.05	10.64
Rep. of Korea	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.10	1.54	1.68	1.60	1.60	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−9.09
Colombia	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	1.76	1.88	1.88	1.88	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.76	0.73	0.78	0.78	1.31	1.40	1.44	1.44	0.99	1.02	1.13	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.10	10.06

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 13

Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	34.67	32.39	31.60	31.47	1.05	0.97	1.00	0.98	36.56	31.43	31.47	30.93	−0.54	−1.71	−0.50	−1.59
United States	5.25	4.51	5.33	5.30	1.20	1.25	1.08	1.08	6.28	5.65	5.74	5.73	−0.01	−0.16	0.08	1.40
Total Foreign	29.43	27.88	26.27	26.17	1.03	0.92	0.98	0.96	30.27	25.78	25.73	25.20	−0.53	−2.05	−0.58	−2.24
China	6.54	6.84	5.30	5.30	1.48	1.12	1.26	1.26	9.66	7.66	6.70	6.70	0.00	0.00	−0.96	−12.53
FSU−12	3.01	2.89	2.83	2.83	1.47	1.29	1.46	1.38	4.44	3.72	4.13	3.93	−0.21	−5.06	0.21	5.51
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	1.56	1.42	1.60	1.53	2.68	2.37	2.60	2.50	−0.10	−3.85	0.13	5.49
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	1.29	1.25	1.29	1.32	0.78	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.02	2.78	0.03	4.23
Pakistan	2.84	2.84	2.72	2.72	1.54	1.09	1.25	1.16	4.36	3.08	3.40	3.16	−0.24	−7.04	0.08	2.50
India	7.70	7.53	7.50	7.50	0.52	0.60	0.61	0.61	4.00	4.53	4.60	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.07	1.55
Brazil	1.95	1.22	1.15	1.13	0.61	0.60	0.70	0.70	1.19	0.73	0.81	0.79	−0.01	−1.86	0.06	8.22
Turkey	0.60	0.64	0.57	0.57	1.47	1.40	1.42	1.42	0.88	0.89	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−9.09
African Franc Zone	1.23	1.23	1.14	1.14	0.72	0.78	0.80	0.80	0.89	0.96	0.91	0.91	0.00	0.00	−0.06	−5.73
Australia	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.27	2.57	2.02	1.70	1.70	0.72	0.53	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00	−0.07	−12.88
Egypt	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	1.24	1.50	1.36	1.36	0.44	0.54	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00	−0.05	−9.35
Argentina	0.58	0.33	0.50	0.50	0.74	0.85	0.83	0.83	0.43	0.28	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.14	51.27
Paraguay	0.48	0.27	0.50	0.42	0.53	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.26	0.22	0.42	0.35	−0.07	−15.66	0.13	59.09
Greece	0.23	0.28	0.34	0.34	1.57	1.34	1.53	1.53	0.36	0.37	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.15	40.16
Syria	0.17	0.21	0.19	0.19	2.03	1.70	1.86	1.86	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.25	0.04	0.03	0.03	1.18	1.79	1.77	1.77	0.29	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−26.67
Colombia	0.28	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	0.28	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−4.00
Sudan	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.99	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	2.75	2.70	2.59	2.59	0.56	0.56	0.52	0.52	1.53	1.52	1.35	1.35	−0.00	−0.00	−0.17	−11.26

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 14

Peanut Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.80	19.34	19.86	19.86	1.12	1.19	1.15	1.15	22.27	23.08	22.74	22.74	0.00	0.00	−0.33	−1.45
United States	0.82	0.68	0.67	0.67	2.74	2.87	2.21	2.21	2.24	1.94	1.48	1.48	0.00	0.00	−0.47	−24.09
Total Foreign	18.98	18.66	19.19	19.19	1.06	1.13	1.11	1.11	20.03	21.13	21.27	21.27	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.63
India	8.67	8.39	8.55	8.55	0.81	1.03	0.87	0.87	7.07	8.60	7.40	7.40	0.00	0.00	−1.20	−13.95
China	2.88	2.98	3.25	3.25	2.19	2.00	2.22	2.22	6.30	5.95	7.20	7.20	0.00	0.00	1.25	20.95
Indonesia	0.64	0.66	0.67	0.67	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.95	0.97	0.99	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.06
Senegal	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Burma	0.54	0.48	0.54	0.54	0.81	0.89	0.85	0.85	0.44	0.43	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.03	8.24
Argentina	0.19	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.57	2.39	2.50	2.50	0.48	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.03	9.09
Sudan	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.56	1.05	1.07	1.07	0.11	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−9.88
Brazil	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.68	1.69	1.67	1.67	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.45
Thailand	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.85
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uganda	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.87	1.86	1.88	1.88	0.82	0.85	0.85	0.85	1.53	1.57	1.59	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.02	1.02

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 15

Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	17.12	17.56	18.41	18.23	1.26	1.21	1.22	1.21	21.54	21.27	22.55	22.09	−0.46	−2.05	0.82	3.84
United States	1.08	0.84	1.11	1.11	1.51	1.41	1.36	1.36	1.64	1.18	1.51	1.51	0.00	0.00	0.33	28.11
Total Foreign	16.04	16.72	17.30	17.12	1.24	1.20	1.22	1.20	19.90	20.09	21.04	20.57	−0.46	−2.20	0.48	2.41
FSU−12	4.51	4.98	4.90	4.90	1.25	1.11	1.22	1.22	5.63	5.53	5.96	5.96	0.00	0.00	0.42	7.61
Russia	2.58	2.89	2.80	2.80	1.12	1.07	1.14	1.14	2.90	3.07	3.20	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.13	4.13
Ukraine	1.60	1.63	1.64	1.64	1.52	1.30	1.34	1.34	2.44	2.13	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.07	3.43
Argentina	2.80	2.30	2.40	2.40	1.36	1.35	1.46	1.46	3.80	3.10	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.40	12.90
EC−12	2.40	2.64	3.08	2.91	1.68	1.54	1.32	1.26	4.04	4.06	4.08	3.67	−0.40	−9.88	−0.38	−9.42
France	1.07	0.99	0.81	0.81	2.40	2.14	2.30	2.17	2.57	2.11	1.86	1.76	−0.10	−5.53	−0.35	−16.59
Spain	1.07	1.37	1.98	1.80	0.84	1.00	0.81	0.72	0.90	1.36	1.60	1.30	−0.30	−18.75	−0.06	−4.41
Italy	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.44	2.29	2.35	2.35	0.32	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−1.82
Eastern Europe	1.37	1.67	1.48	1.48	1.72	1.56	1.57	1.57	2.35	2.61	2.31	2.31	0.00	0.00	−0.30	−11.39
Hungary	0.39	0.43	0.38	0.38	2.05	1.77	1.81	1.81	0.80	0.76	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	−0.08	−10.05
Romania	0.48	0.62	0.53	0.53	1.28	1.26	1.32	1.32	0.61	0.77	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	−0.07	−9.56
Yugoslavia	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.20	2.17	1.86	2.00	2.00	0.38	0.36	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.04	10.50
Bulgaria	0.27	0.38	0.32	0.32	1.61	1.58	1.34	1.34	0.43	0.60	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.00	−0.17	−28.33
Czechoslovakia	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	2.32	2.30	2.00	2.00	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−13.04
China	0.75	0.73	0.72	0.72	1.47	1.63	1.60	1.60	1.10	1.18	1.15	1.15	0.00	0.00	−0.03	−2.54
Turkey	0.55	0.70	0.70	0.70	1.18	1.40	1.40	1.40	0.65	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
India	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.30	0.56	0.59	0.65	0.65	1.18	1.30	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	15.38
Rep. of South Africa	0.45	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.38	0.91	0.89	0.89	0.17	0.36	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.04	9.89
Australia	0.08	0.06	0.17	0.17	1.06	0.64	1.01	1.01	0.08	0.04	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.13	344.74
Burma	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.60	0.71	0.62	0.62	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−6.25
Others	0.85	0.90	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.91	0.95	0.89	0.79	0.82	0.89	0.83	−0.06	−6.75	0.01	1.47

December 1993

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 16

Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	From last month		From last year	
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	20.69	19.68	20.18	20.25	1.36	1.31	1.33	1.31	28.06	25.86	26.76	26.57	−0.18	−0.69	0.71	2.74
United States	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	1.42	1.55	1.58	1.58	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.03	41.18
Total Foreign	20.62	19.62	20.11	20.17	1.36	1.31	1.32	1.31	27.97	25.78	26.64	26.45	−0.18	−0.69	0.67	2.61
India	6.47	6.20	6.42	6.42	0.90	0.87	0.90	0.90	5.84	5.40	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.40	7.41
China	6.10	5.98	5.40	5.40	1.22	1.28	1.24	1.24	7.44	7.65	6.70	6.70	0.00	0.00	−0.95	−12.45
Canada	3.14	2.90	4.00	4.06	1.34	1.27	1.40	1.33	4.22	3.69	5.60	5.40	−0.20	−3.57	1.71	46.38
EC−12	2.51	2.33	2.07	2.07	2.80	2.64	2.71	2.71	7.03	6.16	5.59	5.59	0.00	0.00	−0.57	−9.19
France	0.74	0.69	0.57	0.57	3.07	2.64	2.80	2.80	2.27	1.81	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	−0.21	−11.82
Germany	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.90	2.61	2.67	2.60	2.60	2.62	2.67	2.34	2.34	0.00	0.00	−0.33	−12.39
United Kingdom	0.44	0.42	0.37	0.37	2.96	2.73	2.83	2.83	1.30	1.15	1.06	1.06	0.00	0.00	−0.09	−7.83
Denmark	0.28	0.19	0.19	0.19	2.59	2.36	2.74	2.74	0.73	0.45	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.07	15.56
Eastern Europe	0.73	0.61	0.54	0.54	2.26	1.97	2.17	2.17	1.64	1.20	1.16	1.16	0.00	0.00	−0.04	−3.17
Poland	0.47	0.42	0.35	0.35	2.23	1.81	2.00	2.00	1.04	0.76	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	−0.07	−8.97
Czechoslovakia	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.70	2.52	2.80	2.80	0.45	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.04	12.00
FSU−12	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.47	1.10	0.81	0.85	0.85	0.53	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.56
Russia	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.30	1.10	0.80	0.83	0.83	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sweden	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.15	1.74	1.94	2.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.05	21.46
Pakistan	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.69	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.22	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−7.41
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.72	1.80	1.74	1.86	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.01	13.04	0.01	9.24
Others	0.32	0.26	0.35	0.35	1.44	1.72	1.47	1.47	0.46	0.45	0.51	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.06	13.97

December 1993

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 17

Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	From last month		From last year	
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA								
World	4.76	4.64	4.84	4.84	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.33
Philippines	1.97	2.02	2.18	2.18	0.00	0.00	0.16	8.19
Indonesia	1.33	1.15	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.35
India	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sri Lanka	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	−0.01	−12.50
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−2.70
Others	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	−0.00	−0.36
PALM KERNEL								
World	3.41	3.82	4.02	4.02	0.00	0.00	0.21	5.37
Malaysia	1.81	2.12	2.23	2.23	0.00	0.00	0.11	5.20
Indonesia	0.66	0.71	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.04	5.67
Nigeria	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.17
Colombia	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17
Thailand	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55
Others	0.44	0.48	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.04	8.94
PALM OIL								
World	11.46	12.95	13.83	13.83	0.00	0.00	0.88	6.82
Malaysia	6.19	7.13	7.60	7.60	0.00	0.00	0.47	6.59
Indonesia	2.75	3.25	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.35	10.77
Nigeria	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75
Colombia	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.80
Thailand	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.03	12.08
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.43
Others	0.85	0.87	0.89	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.06

December 1993

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 18

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
		Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.			Prel.	1993/94 Proj.					
	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	1991/92	1992/93	Nov.	Dec.	From Last Month		From Last Year	
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
World	34.71	32.68	31.60	31.49	602	550	569	561	95.97	82.54	82.59	81.19	−1.40	−1.69	−1.35	−1.63
United States	5.25	4.51	5.33	5.30	731	783	665	669	17.61	16.22	16.30	16.28	−0.01	−0.08	0.07	0.40
Total Foreign	29.47	28.17	26.26	26.19	579	513	550	540	78.35	66.32	66.29	64.91	−1.38	−2.09	−1.41	−2.13
Major Exporters	18.07	17.28	15.49	15.41	743	621	695	679	61.64	49.28	49.46	48.08	−1.38	−2.80	−1.20	−2.44
China	6.54	6.84	5.30	5.30	869	659	781	760	26.10	20.70	19.00	18.50	−0.50	−2.63	−2.20	−10.63
Pakistan	2.84	2.84	2.72	2.72	768	543	624	580	10.00	7.07	7.80	7.25	−0.55	−7.05	0.18	2.50
Sudan	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.15	438	335	337	337	0.39	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43
Turkey	0.60	0.64	0.57	0.57	937	901	917	917	2.58	2.64	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00	−0.23	−8.92
FSU−12	3.01	2.89	2.83	2.83	814	709	776	757	11.25	9.40	10.10	9.85	−0.25	−2.48	0.45	4.79
Uzbekistan	1.72	1.67	1.63	1.63	860	784	844	844	6.79	6.00	6.32	6.32	0.00	0.00	0.32	5.33
Turkmenistan	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.56	710	684	739	719	1.97	1.79	1.90	1.85	−0.05	−2.63	0.06	3.35
Other	0.69	0.65	0.64	0.64	790	538	636	568	2.49	1.61	1.88	1.68	−0.20	−10.64	0.07	4.35
Egypt	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.37	814	988	991	1000	1.34	1.62	1.63	1.70	0.08	4.62	0.08	4.94
African Franc Zone	1.23	1.24	1.14	1.15	438	438	457	453	2.47	2.50	2.39	2.39	0.00	0.00	−0.11	−4.29
Southern Hemisphere	3.31	2.34	2.42	2.32	494	477	532	540	7.52	5.12	5.91	5.75	−0.16	−2.71	0.63	12.33
Argentina	0.58	0.33	0.50	0.50	431	431	479	479	1.15	0.64	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.46	71.07
Australia	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.27	1780	1424	1210	1210	2.31	1.71	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	−0.21	−12.43
Brazil	1.97	1.49	1.15	1.13	381	310	409	405	3.45	2.11	2.16	2.10	−0.06	−2.78	−0.01	−0.62
Paraguay	0.48	0.27	0.50	0.42	281	534	501	544	0.62	0.65	1.15	1.05	−0.10	−8.70	0.40	61.54
Major Importers	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.43	831	837	842	842	1.67	1.67	1.64	1.64	0.00	0.00	−0.02	−1.50
Other Foreign	10.95	10.46	10.35	10.35	299	320	320	320	15.04	15.37	15.19	15.19	0.00	0.00	−0.18	−1.18
India	7.70	7.53	7.50	7.50	267	307	314	314	9.43	10.62	10.80	10.80	0.00	0.00	0.18	1.70
Others	3.26	2.93	2.85	2.85	375	353	336	336	5.61	4.75	4.39	4.39	0.00	0.00	−0.36	−7.64

December 1993

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 12–year record of the difference between the December projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the December projection and the final estimate have averaged 4.6 million tons (0.9 percent) and ranged from –10.2 to 6.1 million tons. The December projection has been below the final 7 times and above the final 5 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1992/93 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	0.9	4.6	–10.2	6.1	7	5
U.S.	0.4	0.3	–1.2	1.2	7	4
Foreign	1.0	4.6	–10.3	6.3	7	5
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	1.0	8.2	–19.8	6.9	6	6
U.S.	1.2	2.6	–7.5	2.8	9	3
Foreign	1.2	6.9	–15.4	7.6	5	7
RICE (Milled)						
World	1.8	5.7	–16.2	1.1	9	3
U.S.	2.9	0.1	–0.4	0.2	7	3
Foreign	1.9	5.8	–16.2	1.2	9	3
SOYBEANS						
World	2.2	2.1	–4.4	3.8	6	6
U.S.	2.4	1.3	–2.7	2.1	5	7
Foreign	3.7	1.6	–3.3	2.7	5	7
		---Million 480–lb. bales---				
COTTON						
World	2.4	2.0	–6.3	3.4	4	7
U.S.	1.6	0.2	–0.5	0.4	5	6
Foreign	2.9	2.0	–6.7	3.3	4	7
UNITED STATES		*-------Million bushels-------*				
CORN	1.3	91	–250	104	8	4
SORGHUM	2.1	16	–53	14	8	4
BARLEY	1.5	7	–12	24	7	4
OATS	1.1	5	–18	16	6	2

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82–1992/93 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 12 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

December 1993

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

DECEMBER 9, 1993

1 - UNITED STATES

Precipitation and wet soils slowed harvest completion in most areas but favored late-planted small grains in the Southeast. Snow cover was mostly adequate for wheat during the record-setting cold in late November. Winter precipitation started slowly on the west coast.

2 - SOUTH AMERICA

Central Argentina received near to above normal November rainfall, slowing summer crop planting and possibly affecting wheat quality. Excessive rains caused flooding across the northern Argentine cotton areas. Above-normal November rains in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil also delayed summer crop planting.

3 - EUROPE

Frigid wintry weather dominated much of northern and eastern Europe in late November and early December, stressing vulnerable crops and livestock. Snow protected most winter crops in the east from the unseasonably cold weather. In fact, inundating precipitation in the southeast broke the long drought in Bulgaria and Greece. Adequate moisture in the Mediterranean region helped winter crop growth.

4 - FSU

An unusually early and severe cold snap in November covered most winter grain areas. Although a variable snow cover in areas of extreme cold reduced the threat of widespread winterkill, isolated damage is likely.

5 - NORTHWESTERN AFRICA

November showers in Morocco and western Algeria provided adequate moisture for winter grain planting. Recent rain in eastern Algeria and Tunisia prompted widespread planting, slowed by November dryness.

6 - SOUTH AFRICA

Timely, frequent rain and seasonably warm weather benefited the eastern corn belt and most sugarcane areas. However, a warm, dry trend intensified over western corn areas, reducing moisture for vegetative crops.

7 - SOUTH ASIA

Tropical storm activity over India's southern tip caused coastal flooding and, more recently, may have damaged some rabi crops, but likely had little impact on main season harvests. Winter grain and oilseed plantings progressed across the north and east.

8 - EASTERN ASIA

Unseasonable November rains boosted wheat prospects across the North China Plain, while cold temperatures prompted wheat to enter dormancy. Near to above normal November rain slowed double-crop rice harvesting.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Typhoons spurred shower activity throughout the western Pacific but caused some flooding and crop damage in central Philippines and central Vietnam. Unseasonable warmth throughout Thailand reduced planting moisture for dry season rice. Increasing rainfall improved Java's rice planting prospects.

10 - AUSTRALIA

Hot, dry weather during late November favored eastern wheat harvesting, but stressed summer crops. While recent rains helped eastern summer crops, significant moisture deficits still exist. Across the west, wet, cool weather during the first half of November slowed wheat harvesting and reduced grain quality. However, drier weather by month's end allowed harvesting to continue.

(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

WEATHER BRIEFS

CUBA: HEAVY RAINFALL SLOWS EASTERN SUGARCANE HARVEST

Heavy rain (50-200 millimeters) fell across eastern Cuba during late November, slowing early sugarcane harvesting, according to meteorologists at the NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility (JAWF). Eastern Cuba typically accounts for about 30 percent of the country's sugarcane production. Sugarcane harvest usually begins across Cuba in November and finishes by June. Typically, this is a period of relatively low precipitation, with weekly normal rainfall ranging only from 5 to 12 millimeters between November and early April, according to JAWF. Poor weather conditions prevailed over portions of Cuba's sugarcane areas for the second consecutive year. Mid-summer rainfall averaged below normal hurting vegetative growth. However, seasonable rains from mid-August to early October promoted crop development. The rest of Cuba received only light to moderate rain (10 to 40 millimeters) during late November, allowing for a normal start for sugarcane harvest.

EUROPE: ABOVE NORMAL PRECIPITATION RELIEVES EASTERN DROUGHT

After another summer and early autumn of unfavorable dryness, precipitation increased across the Balkan countries. Precipitation during the period of November 7 through December 8, 1993 was well above normal across Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Greece. Moderate-to-heavy precipitation (25 - 100 millimeters) fell during the week of November 7 - 13 across western Greece, the former Yugoslavia, Hungary, and western Romania. Precipitation spread into eastern Greece, Bulgaria, and eastern Romania during the next week and continued across portions of this region in moderate-to-heavy weekly amounts (generally 25 - 125 millimeters) through December 8. This precipitation provided much needed moisture for winter crops which were poorly established due to earlier dryness. Much of the precipitation in Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria was in the form of snow which protected winter crops from freeze damage during the week of November 21 - 27.

NORTHWEST AFRICA: TIMELY PRECIPITATION PROMOTES WINTER WHEAT PLANTING

Above normal rainfall during October and the first half of November 1993 favored early planting and establishment of winter grains across Morocco and western Algeria. However, until November 20 precipitation was well below normal across eastern Algeria and Tunisia's winter grain growing areas. The bulk of winter grain planting usually takes place from mid-November to mid-December across Northwest Africa. The first substantial rain of the season (10-25 millimeters, with local amounts in excess of 50 mm) covered northern wheat and barley producing areas of eastern Algeria and Tunisia during the week of November 21 - 27. This rainfall prompted winter grain planting. The following week, November 28 through December 4, moderate and widespread rain fell again in the north and reached into southern and central winter grains areas as well, again favoring planting and uniform establishment. Temperatures were 1 to 3 degrees below normal during much of this period, reducing moisture stress, but slowing germination and early growth.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

BRAZIL: APPLE PRODUCTION SHOWS RAPID GROWTH

Brazilian apple production has increased substantially during the past 10 years, from 100,000 tons in 1983 to an estimated 500,000 tons in 1993. The outlook for 1994 is for production of approximately 600,000 tons. Most of the increase has gone to meet domestic needs, resulting in lower import levels.

Domestic apple production is concentrated in the 4 of Brazil's southern states: Santa Catarina (60 percent of total production), Rio Grande do Sul (30 percent), Parana (7 percent), and Sao Paulo (3 percent). There are about 2,300 commercial apple growers in Brazil, with a total area estimated at 30,000 hectares.

The following table summarizes information on major varieties and harvesting periods.

VARIETY	PERCENT OF TOTAL	HARVEST PERIOD
Gala	40	February/Early-March
Fuji	35	Late-March/Early-April
Golden Delicious	10	March
Others	15	February/April

Larger domestic availability and low domestic consumption, (estimated at 3.5 kilograms per capita), coupled with economic recession during the past 5 years has forced local producers to seriously look at export markets. Other efforts by the producers' association have been directed at improving domestic utilization levels.

BRAZIL: COFFEE FORECAST - 1994/95

Brazil's 1994/95 coffee production is forecast at 24.5 million 60-kilogram bags, down 14 percent or 4.0 million bags from the 1993/94 crop of 28.5 million, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Brasilia. The preliminary forecast for the 1994/95 season was based primarily on field travel to Brazil's major coffee producing states during the period October 18 through November 4, 1993.

The 1994/95 coffee production forecast focused on 3 factors: a) the amount and distribution of rainfall; b) the pre-flowering vegetative growth condition of the coffee trees; and, c) the management of variable inputs. Most coffee trees in the state of Parana are in the off-year of the production cycle. This, coupled with generally poor plantation management and freezing temperatures in a few isolated areas dampened production prospects for the upcoming 1994/95 season. Most coffee trees in the state of Sao Paulo exhibited good vegetative growth and a plentiful first bloom. However, in the western and northern regions of the state, vegetation was not as abundant and the lack of inputs was evident. The vegetative condition of the coffee trees in Minas Gerais reflected good rainfall volume and distribution, adequate inputs, and proper soil management, except in the central area which has been affected by drought. In the state of Espirito Santo, several long, dry spells in the coffee producing areas during the past few months are expected to adversely affect production potential.

BRAZIL: COFFEE PRODUCTION BY STATE
(Million 60-Kg Bags)

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 1/
Minas Gerais	9.1	13.5	9.0	13.0	10.5
Parana	4.0	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.0
Sao Paulo	9.5	4.0	5.5	5.5	4.5
Other Areas	8.4	8.5	7.5	7.0	7.5
Total	31.0	28.5	24.0	28.5	24.5

INDONESIA: MINISTRY OF FORESTRY DECREE ON FOREST PROTECTION

The Indonesian Ministry of Forestry announced a decree to protect all forest concessions and to encourage sustainable forest utilization. The decree, effective September 16, 1993, outlines forest protection regulations and how they will be implemented. A security force for each concession will be formed which will have the authority to issue warnings to violators. This decree will allow the Government of Indonesia and the forest products industry to meet the standards for "ecolabelling" on forest products set by the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and Smart Wood (a wood panel organization in the United States). Private and industrial concession holders will be required to form security organizations responsible for protecting the forest area from external and internal disturbances, maintaining forest borders, and preventing illegal logging and deforestation. Violators will receive up to 3 warnings, with a 90-day observation period for each warning. If concession holders commit violations with respect to logging, deforestation, exploitation, or burning in the forest concession areas, they must pay a fine of up to twice the value of the logged or damaged trees and rehabilitate the area. If they do not pay the fine or conduct the rehabilitation, the holder's concession rights can be suspended. Those who object to the punishment may release their rights to the concession area back to the Indonesian Government.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA: PLYWOOD INDUSTRY SWITCHES TO SOFTWOOD LOGS

Korean plywood manufacturers have begun to use softwood logs instead of tropical hardwood logs as a major raw material source (the core layer only) for the production of plywood. The switch occurred because softwood logs are more accessible and cost less than tropical hardwood logs whose prices continue to rise as supplies from traditional exporting countries diminish. Plywood manufacturers are establishing new processing lines to enable them to use both hardwood and softwood. Processors expect to replace 25 percent of their total log consumption for plywood with softwood logs.

CANADA: FORESTRY SITUATION

In the last 10 years, federal-provincial forest resource development agreements have resulted in increased efforts to regenerate Canadian forests. Since 1981, the increase in forested area has averaged about 10 percent annually. Canada's current forest area is 416,200 hectares, down 8 percent from 1992. Reforested area accounts for about another 80,000 hectares.

Signs of recovery in the North American housing market in 1993 have boosted prospects for the Canadian forest products industry. The roundwood harvest and nearly all categories of solid wood products are expected to register production gains in 1993 mainly due to improved economic activity in the North American housing sector and steadily increasing exports of lumber and board products. Canadian roundwood production during 1992 and most of 1993 has rebounded from 2 successive years of decline (1990 and 1991). The roundwood harvest for 1993 is forecast at 180.0 million cubic meters (CUM), up 5 percent from 1992. Propelled by improved lumber prices and a relatively weak Canadian dollar, Canada's roundwood harvest could easily surpass 185.0 million CUM by 1995.

Production estimates for Canada's major wood products are as follows:

CANADA: FOREST AREA AND PRODUCTION
(1,000 Hectares/1,000 Cubic meters)

	1991	1992	1993 1/
AREA	453,300	453,300	416,200
HARVEST	161,908	172,000	180,000
Softwood Logs	114,000	120,000	125,000
Temperate Hardwood Logs	4,400	4,000	4,200
Softwood Lumber	50,645	55,507	59,000
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	1,003	806	1,050
Temperate Hardwood Veneer	700	675	715
Softwood Plywood	1,610	1,740	1,700
Temperate Hardwood Plywood	95	98	95
Medium Density Fiberboard	308	290	320
Particleboard	1,059	1,027	1,230

1/ Preliminary.

CHILE: ASPARAGUS PRODUCTION STABLE IN 1993/94

Chile's asparagus crop for 1993/94 is estimated at 17,000 tons, essentially the same as last year's harvest of 16,952 tons despite a reduction in planted area. The yield for the 1993/94 crop is estimated higher because improved domestic demand spurred the use of better cultural practices.

After reaching a level of almost 7,000 hectares in 1990, area planted to asparagus in Chile has fallen about 40 percent in the last 3 years. The drop has occurred primarily as a result of low prices associated with growing competition from other Latin American producers (mainly Peru). Reduced prices have forced marginal asparagus producers to search for more profitable crops and the remaining growers to cutback on inputs. Asparagus is planted from central to south-central Chile (Region V through Region X). The principal production regions are the Chilean area (Region VIII) and the metropolitan Santiago region. The predominant planting varieties all originated from California. Three varieties UC 72, UC 157, and UC 157-F2 account for over 90 percent of total planted area.

CHILE: ASPARAGUS AREA AND PRODUCTION

	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
Planted Area (Hectares)	4,786	6,960	5,940	4,638	4,238
Production (Tons)	10,440	17,820	16,233	16,952	17,000

Although asparagus production in Chile has traditionally been export-oriented, with exports following the September-January harvest period, recently there has been increased domestic demand, especially for processing asparagus. Currently, an estimated 55 percent of the crop is exported fresh or frozen and approximately 20 percent is purchased by the processing industry. The remainder goes for fresh domestic consumption.

CHILE: AVOCADO CROP DAMAGED BY FROST

Chile's 1993 avocado crop is estimated at 45,000 tons, unchanged from 1992. Early in 1993 a larger harvest had been forecast, but frost during August 1993 adversely affected the volume and quality of the crop. Output in 1994 is expected to be below potential as a result of frost damage during the blossoming period.

Chile's avocado orchards currently extend over 9,000 hectares and, based on favorable export prospects, expansion is continuing. Avocados are grown by an estimated 2,650 producers mainly in the fertile irrigated valleys of central Chile. The most important areas are in the Quillota area (Region V), where over 60 percent of the trees are located. Avocados are harvested year-round and over 20 varieties are grown. The 2 major varieties are Hass, which accounts for 56 percent of the trees, and Fuerte, with a 14-percent share. Most of the recent plantings have been the Hass variety, which is favored for exports. The Chilean Government provides no subsidies or special tax incentives to avocado producers.

Total planted area has increased in recent years principally as a result of the excellent yields achieved from the new varieties and strong export demand. A large percentage of total planted area has yet to reach bearing age, indicating further yield increases are likely. Because avocadoes are very climate-sensitive, particularly to low temperatures, weather anomalies have accounted for most of the production vacillations during the past decade.

CHILE: AVOCADO AREA AND PRODUCTION
(Hectares/Metric tons)

	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/
Area	6,180	7,605	8,315	8,450	9,144	9,376
Production	25,000	28,900	38,800	39,000	45,000	45,000

1/ Preliminary.

Chile's avocado production is expected to increase 15 percent annually for the next few years based on the large number of orchards in the non-bearing or incremental stages of production. Production expansion will largely come from Hass orchards where most output is targeted for export markets.

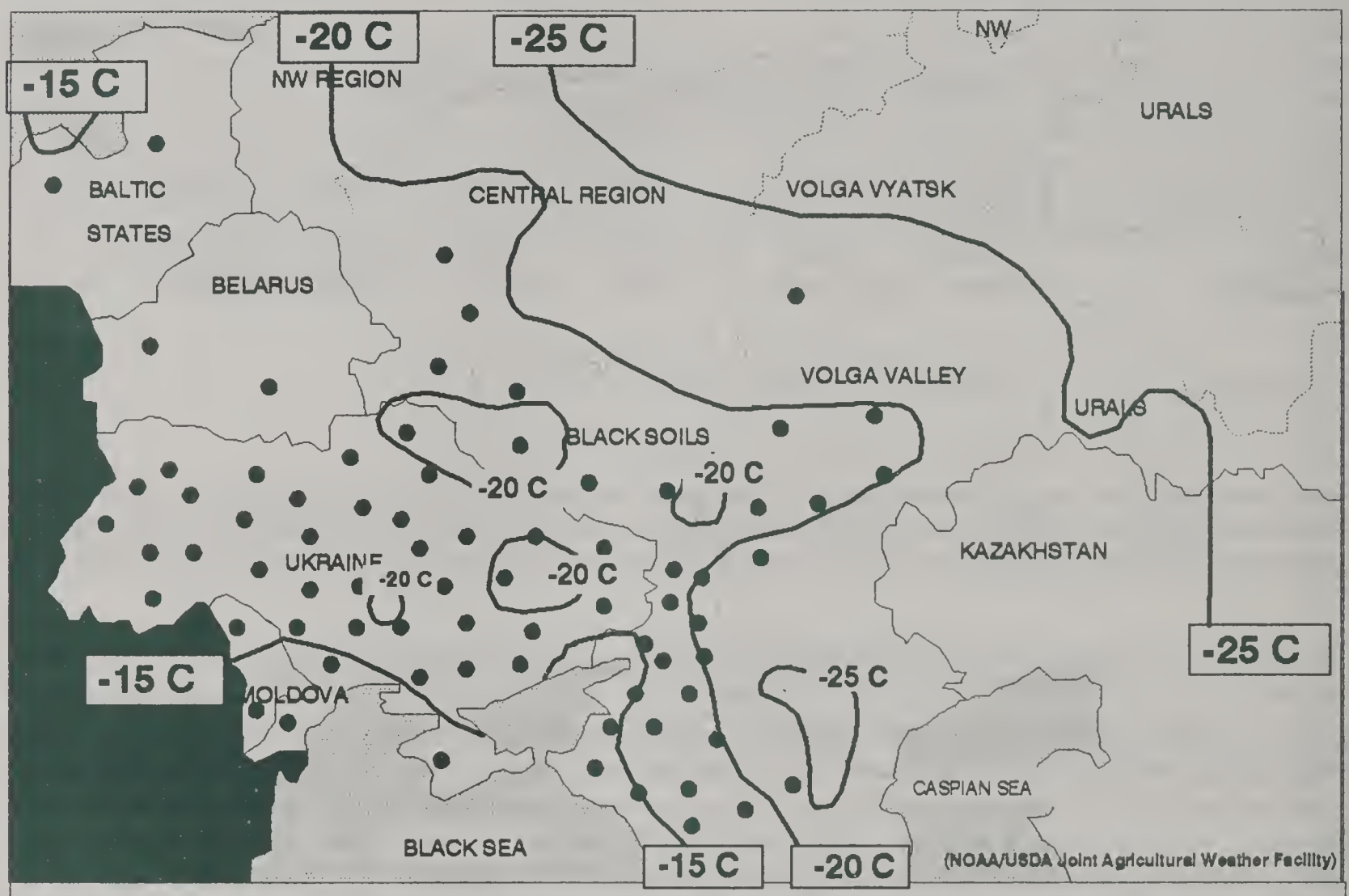
FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In early November, bitter cold air from Siberia brought an unusually early and severe cold snap to winter grain areas in the Baltic States, Belarus, Ukraine, and Russia. Daily temperatures averaged 5 to 13 degrees C below normal, more typical of mid-winter. Furthermore, sub-zero nightly temperatures rose little during the day. For most areas, it was the coldest and driest November in the 43-year period of record (1950-1993). Extreme minimum temperatures (-15 to -20 degrees C) during the month covered major winter wheat producing areas in the Baltic States, Belarus, Ukraine, and North Caucasus. In Russia, temperatures (-21 to -28 degrees C) were mostly confined to the major rye producing areas of the eastern Central Region, Volga Vyatsk, the upper Volga Valley, and the Urals. Variable snow cover in areas of extreme cold reduced the threat of widespread winterkill. However, there was considerable blowing and drifting of light snow that accumulated during the month. Also, the combination of a dry fall and the early arrival of winter in southern Ukraine and parts of North Caucasus limited plant establishment, making winter grains susceptible to winterkill in the coming months.

Since early-December, the bitter cold weather over the western FSU has moderated, as milder air from Europe spread gradually eastward over the region.

FORMER SOVIET UNION (WESTERN)

EXTREME MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (C) *



• Each dot represents 500,000 Metric Tons of winter wheat.

* **Lowest temperatures reported for the period November 9 - December 4, 1993.**

WEATHER AND CROP HIGHLIGHTS

November 9 - December 9, 1993

- The coldest November in at least 43 years covered winter wheat as far south as the Black Sea coast.
- Lowest temperatures (less than -20 C) were mostly north and east of the major winter wheat producing areas.
- A variable snow cover in areas of extreme cold reduced the threat of widespread winterkill but isolated damage is likely.

SOUTH AMERICAN SOYBEAN PRODUCTION

South America is forecast to produce a record 37.8 million tons of soybeans in 1993/94, up 6 percent from last year and up 62 percent since 1983/84. Harvested area is also forecast at a record 18.4 million hectares, up 9 percent from last year and up 43 percent since 1983/84. Three of the four largest soybean producers in South America--Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia--are expecting record production. Brazil's soybean production is projected at 23.3 million tons, just 1 percent less than their record production of 23.6 million tons in 1988/89. As a region, South America is second only to the United States in soybean production and is forecast to produce 34 percent of the world's soybeans in 1993/94.

BRAZIL: Brazil is the largest soybean producer in South America and the world's second largest producer and exporter of soybeans, behind the United States. It is the largest exporter of soybean meal and the third largest exporter of soybean oil. Soybean production during 1993/94 is forecast at 23.3 million tons, up 4 percent from last year's very good crop and just 1 percent below the record crop of 1988/89. Harvested area is forecast at 11.7 million hectares, a 9-percent increase from 1992/93, while yield is projected slightly above average. Planted area across the soybean growing states in the Center-West and South are forecast to increase by 3 to 12 percent. Planting begins as early as September and continues through January. The majority of the soybean crop is planted from mid-October through December. As of December 10, an estimated 95 percent of the crop had been planted. The following table illustrates the forecast percent of harvested area and production by state during 1993/94.

Last season's soybean production is currently estimated at 22.3 million tons, a 16 percent increase over 1991/92. The 1992/93 crop experienced favorable growing conditions throughout most the season and was benefited by increased fertilizer application. Producers were encouraged to increase planted area and to apply additional fertilizer as a result of Brazilian soybean prices that averaged US$5.90 per bushel between May and September of 1992 (between the 1992 harvest and just prior to planting the 1992/93 crop). Their bullish expectations materialized at harvest with an average soybean price of US$6.41 per bushel from May to September 1993.

Financing production costs has been a problem for many producers since the poor crop of 1990/91. However, the use of forward contracting soybeans to local farm cooperatives to finance production costs has become a widespread practice. An estimated 12 to 17 percent of the total crop was forward contracted for this purpose during 1992/93. This financing method avoids the risk of borrowing at high interest rates on a principal balance which is adjusted to reflect Brazil's domestic inflation rate (equivalent to 20 percent each month).

Forecast Brazilian Soybean Area and Production by State for 1993/94

	--- Percent ---	
	State	Area
Production		
Rio Grande Do Sul	28.1	26.7
Parana	18.4	19.6
Mato Grosso	16.2	18.3
Mato Grosso Do Sul	10.7	10.7
Goias	9.4	9.5
Sao Paulo	4.6	4.7
Minas Gerias	5.0	5.1
Santa Catarina	2.5	2.0
Others	5.0	3.6

Source: PECAD, FAS, USDA. December 1993.

The current soybean crop is being planted under the best overall conditions for Brazilian farmers in the last 5 years. Soil moisture and rainfall has been generally favorable since the beginning of the planting season. Due to last season's excellent prices, and a good crop, producers are in their best financial shape since the record crop of 1988/89. The use of forward contracting for production costs is expected to at least repeat last years volume and the government recently eased the debt in arrears owed by producers from the 1990/91 crop. In addition, the reduced U.S. soybean crop for

1993/94, which was affected by heavy rains pushed prices to US$7.40 per bushel by late November 1993. These high prices are stimulating soybean planting in Brazil.

The U.S. agricultural attache in Sao Paulo, reports that farm input sales in August and September, including fertilizer and farm equipment, was ahead of last year's pace. Fertilizer use is projected to increase by approximately 10 percent over 1992/93. As a result, yield is forecast to benefit, given favorable growing conditions.

ARGENTINA: Argentina is South America's second-largest soybean producer and the third-largest producer in the world. Soybean production for 1993/94 is forecast at a record 12.0 million tons, up 9 percent from 1992/93. Area is also a record, forecast at 5.3 million hectares for 1993/94--up percent from a disappointing 1992/93 crop. Higher soybean prices have encouraged more area. Argentina is one of the largest producers and exporters of soybeans, soybean meal, and soy oil.

In Argentina, soybean planting begins in November and continues through January. Current growing conditions are mixed. Above normal precipitation was recorded in all the key growing areas in November, slowing planting progress. However, this rainfall will ensure favorable conditions once the crop is planted. Soybeans are grown throughout Argentina, but are concentrated in Santa Fe, Buenos Aires, and Cordoba Provinces where a estimated 92 percent of all soybeans are produced.

Soybeans are grown in rotation with corn, sorghum, sunflower, pasture, and wheat. Often the rotations are set patterns, hindering farmers from making purely economic decisions about which crop to plant. Double-cropping soybeans after wheat is limited to the rich soil regions of northern Buenos Aires and southern Santa Fe and is estimated to be 26 percent of soybean area, unchanged from 1992/93.

Yields are forecast near normal. Adequate preplanting soil moisture is positive for yield potential. However, poor seed quality is a concern due to last year's rain-delayed harvest. If low quality seed is used to plant the 1993/94 crop, it could have an effect on yield since an estimated 30-50 percent of farmers retain their own seed for planting, despite having high-yielding commercial varieties available.

The Argentine economy has changed drastically over the last several years, moving toward market-oriented economic policies with an emphasis on deregulation, decentralization, and privatization. However, production costs have not necessarily decreased. The overvalued peso has been especially difficult for Argentina's soybean producers whose income is derived from dollar-denominated international markets, while costs are in pesos. The so-called "Argentine Costs" have not disappeared although the government is working to reduce the inefficiencies of decades of intervention.

PARAGUAY: Paraguay has the third largest soybean output in South America, producing 5 percent of South America's soybeans, and it is the seventh largest producer in the world. In 1993/94, Paraguay is forecast to repeat last year's record production of 1.8 million tons of soybeans. Production has increased in recent years due to expanded area and changes in Paraguay's monetary and export policies to favor agricultural exports. Soybean output has increased 69 percent since 1983/84. The potential for continued area expansion exists in the fertile, forested areas of the southeast. Harvested area is forecast at a record 1.1 million hectares, up 7 percent from last year and up 150 percent from 10 years ago.

Soil moisture is adequate and planting of the 1993/94 crop is progressing normally. Planting begins in October and continues through December. The harvest season extends from April through June. Soybeans are grown primarily in eastern and southern Paraguay (east of the Paraguay River) where the climate, topography, and soils are similar to the Brazilian soybean growing areas of western Parana and Rio Grande do Sul.

Paraguayan farmers finally had an average year in 1992/93, after three consecutive below-average crops. They are more susceptible to vagaries in the

weather than their Brazilian and Argentine counterparts because soybean area is concentrated in one place. Hot, dry weather at flowering can greatly affect yields, especially if planting has been delayed by dry weather or credit limitations. The outlook for 1993/94 is positive because of strong international prices and adequate soil moisture. Also, the favorable harvest last year has improved farmers' financial situation.

BOLIVIA: Bolivia is South America's fourth largest soybean producer but accounts for only 1 percent of South American production. Production for 1993/94 is forecast at 520,000 tons, up 11 percent from last year's record of 470,000 tons. Area for 1993/94 is forecast at a record 270,000 hectares, up 13 percent from last year. Soybean production has been growing rapidly over the last 10 years and is expected to increase in the near future, albeit at a slower pace. Economic incentives favor continued expansion of soybean production. Soybeans are a non-traditional agricultural product and are aided by international development loans designed to expand exports. Subsidized transportation costs and a 10-percent rebate for exports of non-traditional products encourages production. An underdeveloped transportation infrastructure and the lack of available capital limit expansion.

Soybeans are the principle oilseed grown in Bolivia and nearly all are grown in the Santa Cruz region, east of the Andes. The tropical wet and dry climate allows for two harvests. The wet season crop accounts for 80 to 85 percent of production. Planting begins in November and, harvesting begins in April. The smaller dry season crop has a growing season starting in May and June with harvesting from September through October.

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TABLE 20

SOUTH AMERICAN SOYBEAN PRODUCTION

		1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 f
AREA	SOUTH AMERICA	12,867	14,131	13,515	13,539	15,672	17,356	17,875	15,775	15,729	16,935	18,444
(1,000 hectares)	BRAZIL	9,421	10,153	9,450	9,270	10,550	12,150	11,550	9,750	9,700	10,700	11,700
	ARGENTINA	2,910	3,270	3,316	3,510	4,260	4,000	4,950	4,750	4,800	4,900	5,300
	PARAGUAY	420	550	550	530	615	850	980	890	900	980	1,050
	BOLIVIA	50	63	66	69	83	144	173	186	210	240	270
	OTHERS	66	95	133	160	164	212	222	199	119	115	124
YIELD	SOUTH AMERICA	1.81	1.86	1.66	1.90	1.87	1.86	1.86	1.85	2.06	2.11	2.05
(tons/hectare)	BRAZIL	1.65	1.80	1.49	1.87	1.71	1.94	1.76	1.62	1.99	2.08	1.99
	ARGENTINA	2.41	2.06	2.20	1.99	2.28	1.63	2.17	2.42	2.32	2.24	2.26
	PARAGUAY	1.31	1.73	1.09	1.79	1.79	1.90	1.61	1.46	1.44	1.84	1.71
	BOLIVIA	1.56	1.57	2.23	1.59	1.70	2.04	1.33	1.89	1.81	1.96	1.93
	OTHERS	1.71	1.83	1.95	1.88	1.73	1.63	1.69	1.69	1.72	1.73	1.72
PRODUCTION	SOUTH AMERICA	23,282	26,251	22,406	25,661	29,245	32,354	33,270	29,239	32,335	35,769	37,833
(1,000 metric tons)	BRAZIL	15,541	18,278	14,100	17,300	18,020	23,600	20,340	15,750	19,300	22,300	23,300
	ARGENTINA	7,000	6,750	7,300	7,000	9,700	6,500	10,750	11,500	11,150	11,000	12,000
	PARAGUAY	550	950	600	950	1,100	1,615	1,575	1,300	1,300	1,800	1,800
	BOLIVIA	78	99	147	110	141	294	230	352	380	470	520
	OTHERS	113	174	259	301	284	345	375	337	205	199	213

f = Forecast production 1993/94 December
December 1993 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment, FAS, USDA

CHINESE 1993/94 COTTON SITUATION

China, the world's largest cotton producer, is estimated to harvest more than one-fifth of global output this year, despite a boll worm infestation that has continued for two consecutive seasons. Production for 1993/94 is estimated at 18.5 million bales, down 2.2 million or 11 percent from 1992/93. Area is estimated at 5.3 million hectares, well below the 6.8 million harvested last season. During 1992/93, warm, wet weather promoted the most virulent outbreak of cotton boll worms in memory, resulting in production of 20.7 million bales, a decline of 21 percent from the previous year despite a 5-percent increase in area. This unabated infestation has continued in the current year but with less impact on yield as new management practices have reduced the damaging effects of the boll worm.

In April of 1993, the Chinese Government sought to encourage farmers to increase cotton plantings by the implementation of the 1993 Agricultural Reform Laws. These laws provided farmers with their traditional subsidization choices of a set price per 50 kilograms of lint cotton delivered to the procurement stations or reduced prices on diesel fuel, fertilizer, and pesticides. In addition, the Agricultural Reform Laws made available for the first time, interest-free loans at the beginning of the planting season. The loan amount was based on a set price per 50 kilograms of lint. The loan was to be repaid at the time the crop was delivered to the procurement station. According to provincial officials, many farmers took the loan only to experience a crop failure making it virtually impossible to repay. This policy of providing interest-free loans has subsequently been dropped by the Central Government.

Officials indicate that price changes could be more of an influence than the 1993 Agriculture Reform Laws. The 10-percent price increase for 1993/94 cotton will encourage some farmers to continue planting cotton next year and officials indicate there will be a much higher price raise early in 1994. Despite higher prices, cotton is losing its appeal vis-a-vis other less labor intensive crops.

During a late-October 1993 field trip, the U.S. agricultural attache in Beijing toured the three major cotton producing provinces in the North China Plain: Shandong, Henan, and Hebei. In 1991/92, these provinces produced about one half of China's total cotton output. At the zenith of the boll worm infestation of 1992/93, these provinces' share dropped to about one third of total output. For the current season, the total share of these provinces has stabilized at one third because of new boll worm control measures. The following sections summarize information gathered during the field trip, by province.

Hebei Province: Yields in Hebei Province dropped by slightly less than half from 1991/92 to 1992/-93. For 1993/94, yields rebounded but were still below the level of two years ago. In 1993/94, much of the crop had suffered from drought and hail damage in addition to the boll worm infestation. This combination of events caused a significant amount of abandonment. In 1992/93, the quality cotton also was adversely affected by boll worm infestation. Officials stated that 60-70 percent of all cotton delivered to procurement stations averaged Grade 2. Normally, the crop is 70-80 percent Grade 1.

To combat the boll worm in 1994, Hebei officials have encouraged farmers to discontinue their normal practice of inter-planting cotton with winter wheat. This enables producers to leave next year's cotton area bare through the winter months. In addition, officials are strongly advising that the soil be plowed after the cotton harvest. Officials have outlined a system where a farmer would retain the current ratio of wheat to cotton but would plant the two crops on different areas, instead on inter-planting. Eventually, farmers would have cotton in one area while wheat area would be located elsewhere. This would allow for better control of the boll worm by enabling the farmer to use more toxic pesticides. The utilization of highly toxic pesticides on cotton is not possible when it is inter-planted with wheat.

Henan Province: Henan Province is divided into three major cotton-growing regions. The eastern portion, near Shandong border, contributes 60 percent of the area. The northern region that borders Hebei Province makes-up 20 percent of the area while Nanyang in the southern part of the province, near the Hubei border, provides the balance. The area of Nanyang was the only region not affected by the boll worm in 1993 and production is expected to increase in this region. The boll worm is expected to continue affecting production of cotton in northern and eastern parts of Henan.

For 1993/94, planted area in Henan is estimated at about 0.9 million hectares, down 0.3 million from 1992/93. The early population of boll worms was 2 to 10 times more numerous than for the previous year but, with government aid, the infestation was brought under control. Cold temperatures in August and September delayed the harvest by about 10 days and the crop is currently expected to be below 0.6 million tons. Quality, while not good, has been improving as the harvest progresses. Currently, 85-90 percent of the cotton procured has Graded 1 and 2.

In 1992/93, planted acreage in Henan was 1.2 million hectares. However, the boll worm infestation and drought reduced the harvested area to an estimated 0.9 million hectares. Final 1992/93 production was 50 percent lower than official Chinese estimates at the beginning of the season, primarily because of the boll worm. Cotton quality was low, with 70 percent of the cotton at Grade 3 and an average fiber length of 28.5 millimeters.

The Agriculture Bureau of Henan presented several reasons for the cotton boll worm infestation of 1992/93 and indicated what they are doing to combat the problem. Factors contributing to the outbreak are:

1. Farmers traditionally inter-plant cotton with winter wheat and do not leave fields fallow over the winter. Because of this inter-cropping practice, the soil is not turned which would expose the boll worms to freezing temperatures;

2. The first generation of boll worms is usually found on wheat. Farmers could not use powerful chemicals on boll worms because of the possibility of residues in the inter-cropped wheat;

3. Cotton boll worms were somewhat resistant to widely used pesticides. Producers had few alternatives in pesticide selection;

4. The extension service was not developing new pesticides; and

5. In 1992, farmers did not have adequate information to fight the problem and extension services were not adequate.

Actions and goals to combat cotton boll worms reportedly are:

1. Extension workers will improve available information to farmers about the insect;

2. Application of pesticides used and timing of applications will be standardized. Several types of pesticides will be developed to counter the evolution of pest immunity; and

3. Basic research on the cotton boll worm will be strengthened.

Shandong Province: In 1993/94, of just over 1.0 million hectares of cotton planted, only an estimated 0.8 million hectares will be harvested. Last year, the area planted to cotton in Shandong Province was 1.5 million hectares. Increased wheat plantings were the main reason for the 1993/94 reduction. The larger area devoted to wheat reduced the amount of inter-planting of wheat and cotton, thereby reducing the boll worm threat to cotton. Growers reported that the economics of cotton production are no longer as attractive vis-a-vis other crops such as vegetables and oilseeds. The high level of labor required in the production of cotton and continued fear of insect outbreaks are causing producers to plant alternative crops. To combat farmers lack of enthusiasm for cotton production, the Cotton and Jute Corporation is developing a "Love the Motherland Cotton" campaign in an attempt to call on farmers' patriotism to continue to grow cotton.

The 1993/94 crop was 20 days to one month behind normal, as of late October, due to cool, rainy weather this past August and September. Officials are estimating cotton quality to be better than average with 70-80 percent of the cotton Grade 1 or 2 and an average fiber length of 29 millimeters. By October 20, only 100,000 tons have been procured out of an estimated 550,000. Procurement officials expect the quality level to erode as the harvest progresses. In 1992/93, the quality levels were an average grade of 2.2 and length of 28.5 millimeters.

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TABLE 21

China Cotton Area, Yield, & Production by Province
Area = 1000 hectares, Yield = kilograms/hectare, and Production = 1000 metric tons

Province	1991/92 Area	1991/92 Yield	1991/92 Production	1992/93 Area	1992/93 Yield	1992/93 Production	1993/94 Area	1993/94 Yield	1993/94 Production
Shandong	1,563	864	1,351	1,489	455	677	1,067	515	550
Henan	1,135	835	948	1,248	528	659	867	692	600
Xinjiang	550	1,162	639	643	1,039	668	660	1,136	750
Hebei	955	664	634	882	347	306	467	642	300
Jiangsu	600	928	557	673	783	527	540	741	400
Hubei	460	1,067	491	507	1,203	610	475	1,051	499
Anhui	345	786	271	420	626	263	350	743	260
Sichuan	147	993	146	162	932	151	160	900	144
Hunan	135	1,104	149	168	1,208	203	170	1,176	200
Shanxi	135	830	112	151	629	95	110	700	77
Sub-total	6,025	879	5,298	6,343	656	4,159	4,866	777	3,780
Others	514	733	377	492	709	349	401	608	244
Total	6,539	868	5,675	6,835	660	4,508	5,267	764	4,024
Bales Equivalent			26,065			20,705			18,482

WORLD GREEN COFFEE PRODUCTION

World 1993/94 green coffee production is estimated at 97.7 million 60-kilogram bags, up 7 percent from the 91.6 million bags harvested in 1992/93 and 1 percent above the preliminary forecast released in June 1993 (WAP 6-93). South American production is estimated at 47.5 million bags, up 10 percent from last year, but unchanged from the June forecast. Production in Brazil and Colombia is estimated at 28.5 and 14.0 million bags, respectively, unchanged from the June forecast. The 1993/94 estimate for the North and Central American regions, including the Caribbean, is 16.8 million bags, down 3 percent from last season, but up 3 percent from the June forecast. Coffee production in Africa for 1993/94 is estimated at 17.0 million bags, up 4 percent from last season, but down 3 percent from the June forecast. The Asian coffee crop for 1993/94 is estimated at 15.5 million bags, up 10 percent from 1992/93 and 4 percent greater than the June forecast.

Brazil: The world's largest coffee producer harvested 28.5 million bags in 1993/94, unchanged from the June forecast, but 19 percent more than last year's 24.0 million bag crop. Brazil's 1993/94 planted area of nearly 2.5 million hectares is unchanged from last year, but 1.1 million hectares less than in 1991/92. This significant reduction in area resulted in a total tree population of slightly below 3.5 billion trees, 770.0 million fewer than 2 years ago. During the 1993/94 season, some coffee trees were removed in Parana and Sao Paulo, but this was partially offset by plantings of new seedlings in Minas Gerais.

Because of the breakdown in negotiations for a new International Coffee Agreement and the continuing downward trend in coffee prices, Brazil and Colombia took the initiative to bring together other major coffee producing countries to design a new coffee retention scheme. The agreement, effective October 1, 1993, calls for each exporting country to retain up to 20 percent of its monthly coffee exports--the objective being to push coffee prices up to between US$0.80 and US$0.85 per pound. The Association of Coffee Producing Countries (ACPC) includes 28 members: Brazil, Colombia, Bolivia, Burundi, Guatemala, Indonesia, Honduras, Kenya, Nicaragua, Madagascar, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Togo, Venezuela, Zaire, Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, and Ghana. These countries account for over 80 percent of world coffee production.

Colombia: Coffee production for 1993/94 is estimated at 14.0 million bags, unchanged from the June forecast, but down 6 percent from 1992/93. The downturn is due to a small reduction in area, an increase in broca infestations and coffee rust, a sharp drop in the use of sprays and fertilizers, depressed grower prices because exchange rates are running behind inflation, and an increase in production costs. The main coffee producing areas--Caldas, Risaralda, and Quindio--were short of labor during the 1993/94 harvest. Reportedly, many of the migrant workers who traditionally harvested the bulk of Colombia's coffee crop secured employment elsewhere because the wage levels in the coffee sector were low.

The Coffee Growers Federation (FEDCAFE) halted the area reduction program which was to remove 30,000 hectares from production beginning in 1992 and an additional 100,000 hectares during the 3-year period 1993-1995. Indications are that the program was suspended because FEDECAFE's budget could not cover the diversification payments. However, during the life of the program, 30,000 hectares were taken out of production. In addition, FEDECAFE's efforts to reduce soil erosion by planting fruit trees on coffee plantations accounted for another small reduction in 1993/94 area.

Indonesia: Coffee production for 1993/94 is estimated at 7.5 million bags, up 1 percent from the June forecast and 2 percent above last season. Generally favorable weather in the major coffee producing areas, and an increase in coffee area were key factors contributing to the larger

crop. The increase in grower prices encouraged farmers to apply adequate fertilizer and other inputs and to properly manage their coffee crops.

Indonesia is the world's largest producer of Robusta coffee. About 95 percent of the Indonesian crop is Robusta and the balance is Arabica.

While coffee is grown in almost all of Indonesia's provinces, about 70 percent is produced on the island of Sumatra. Java, where most of Indonesia's main food crops are produced, accounts for only 15 percent of annual coffee production.

Mexico: Coffee production for 1993/94 is estimated at 4.2 million bags, up 8 percent from the June forecast and 9 percent above the revised estimate for 1992/93. The upturn projected for 1993/94 is due to favorable weather which resulted in good-to-excellent flowering, and the "on-year" production cycle in the main producing states. The 1992/93 production estimate has been revised downward because the number of trees abandoned by small-scale growers was higher than anticipated. Most small-sized growers have given up cultivating coffee because they lack sufficient economic resources to carry out the required cultural practices.

Cote d'Ivoire: Coffee production during the 1993/94 season is estimated at 3.7 million bags, down 7 percent from the June forecast, but 48 percent greater than last season's drought-reduced crop. Although favorable rains since August improved crop prospects, production will not attain the level projected in June because black beans, previously counted as production are now discarded during the artisanal processing of cherries into green beans. The shortage of farm labor and growers' efforts to reduce costs will likely lead to cherries being stripped rather than picked. The stripping of cherries will increase the unripened beans being picked resulting in a higher quantity of black beans.

The 1993/94 marketing year for coffee officially opened October 1, 1993. However, the harvest season has just begun and green coffee marketing is not expected to start, in earnest, until January 1994. This delay will be highly beneficial from a quality standpoint since it will allow a greater proportion of the cherries to fully ripen before harvest.

Guatemala: Coffee production for 1993/94 is estimated at 3.0 million bags, 5 percent above the June forecast, but 16 percent below last season. The decline from last year reflects continued cutbacks in cultural care which have already had an adverse affect on yield. In addition, the Government is not expected to provide any assistance to coffee growers this season due to Guatemala's ongoing economic problems.

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WORLD GREEN COFFEE PRODUCTION

(1,000 60-Kg Bags) 1/

Region and Country	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 June	1993/94 Dec 2/
NORTH AMERICA					
Costa Rica	2,565	2,530	2,400	2,500	2,375
Cuba	480	450	400	400	400
Dominican Republic	672	702	682	700	700
El Salvador	2,603	2,357	2,916	2,300	2,500
Guatemala	3,282	3,549	3,584	2,850	3,000
Haiti	580	550	500	450	450
Honduras	1,685	2,255	1,981	2,070	2,070
Jamaica	26	38	40	45	45
Mexico	4,550	4,620	3,850	3,900	4,200
Nicaragua	460	782	545	600	700
Panama	136	150	150	200	150
Trinidad and Tobago	15	15	15	15	15
United States 3/	229	229	203	245	223
TOTAL	17,283	18,227	17,266	16,275	16,828
SOUTH AMERICA					
Bolivia	342	350	350	350	350
Brazil	31,000	28,500	24,000	28,500	28,500
Colombia	14,500	17,980	14,950	14,000	14,000
Ecuador	1,830	1,700	1,600	1,800	1,800
Guyana	5	5	5	5	5
Paraguay	340	400	400	400	400
Peru	1,170	1,150	1,050	1,200	1,200
Venezuela	843	1,350	750	1,200	1,200
TOTAL	50,030	51,435	43,105	47,455	47,455
AFRICA					
Angola	170	170	170	150	150
Benin	35	35	35	35	35
Burundi	517	562	612	550	400
Cameroon	1,450	1,920	1,030	950	950
Central African Rep.	350	350	350	350	350
Congo	25	25	25	25	25
Cote d'Ivoire	3,300	3,967	2,500	4,000	3,700
Equatorial Guinea	15	15	15	15	15
Ethiopia	3,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Gabon	37	35	35	35	35
Ghana	35	32	20	30	25
Guinea	125	125	125	125	125
Kenya	1,455	1,505	1,217	1,250	1,250
Liberia	30	30	25	20	10
Madagascar	1,100	1,150	1,000	1,000	1,000
Malawi	90	90	70	70	70
Nigeria	90	90	90	90	90
Rwanda	619	550	650	550	550
Sierra Leone	100	100	100	100	100
Tanzania	763	790	900	800	800
Togo	161	200	150	200	150
Uganda	2,700	2,900	2,800	3,000	3,000
Zaire	1,695	1,500	1,300	1,100	1,100
Zambia	15	15	28	10	30
Zimbabwe	208	100	50	100	50
TOTAL	18,585	19,256	16,297	17,555	17,010
ASIA					
India	2,970	3,200	2,815	3,500	3,500
Indonesia	7,480	7,100	7,350	7,400	7,500
Malaysia	75	75	75	75	75
Philippines	970	950	900	850	900
Sri Lanka	75	75	50	60	60
Thailand	785	1,000	1,175	1,100	1,150
Vietnam	1,200	1,350	1,670	1,800	2,200
Yemen	65	65	65	65	65
TOTAL	13,620	13,815	14,100	14,850	15,450
OCEANIA					
New Caledonia	5	5	5	5	5
Papua New Guinea	964	784	875	990	990
TOTAL	969	789	880	995	995
WORLD TOTAL	100,487	103,522	91,648	97,130	97,738

1/ One bag = 132.276 pounds.
2/ Coffee marketing year begins October in some countries and April or July in others.
3/ Includes Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

NOTE: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements.

December 1993 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

WORLD UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION

World unmanufactured tobacco production for 1993 is estimated at 8.57 million tons (farm sales weight basis), up 2 percent from the June forecast (WAP 6-93) and 3 percent above the revised production estimate for 1992. Among the major producers, production declines in the United States, Argentina, Greece, and Malawi, were more than offset by increases in China, Zimbabwe, Turkey, Brazil, and Italy. The 12-percent rise in world tobacco production since 1991 has resulted in a gradual decline in prices as stocks increased.

North America/Caribbean: Unmanufactured tobacco production in North America for 1993 is estimated at 875,996 tons, up slightly from 1992. Mexico's 1993 tobacco harvest--estimated at 71,435 tons--is significantly larger than last year's storm-damaged crop due to higher yields. However, in 1994, Mexican tobacco growers are expected to cut production to 61,240 tons in response to this year's weak prices. Tobacco production in the United States for 1993 is estimated at 728,801 tons, down 1 percent from June and 7 percent below the unusually good 1992 crop. The downturn reflects reduced plantings and lower yields. During 1994, U.S. tobacco production is expected to fall as quotas for burley and flue-cured tobacco will probably be reduced because of surplus stocks. Cuba's tobacco production forecast for 1993 has been cut 50 percent since June--to 22,000 tons--because of inclement weather and Cuba's ongoing economic problems.

South America: Argentine tobacco production for 1993 is estimated at 114,000 tons, marginally below the June forecast, but 5 percent greater than the 1992 crop because of higher-than-anticipate yields. Preliminary assessments for 1994 indicate Argentina will produce a significantly smaller crop of 91,200 tons due to reduced plantings. Brazil's 1993 tobacco crop is estimated at 608,000 tons, up 7 percent from June and 5 percent above 1992. The increase reflects higher-than-expected yields in Brazil's southern growing areas. For 1994, production is forecast down 20 percent, to 486,000 tons, due to planting cutbacks.

European Community (EC-12): Tobacco production in 1993 is estimated at 384,373 tons, down 5 percent from the June forecast and 11 percent below 1992. The downturn in EC-12 production since June is primarily due to drought in Greece, where the 1993 crop forecast has been lowered 15 percent since June--from 174,500 tons to 148,000. In Italy, the other major tobacco producer in the EC-12, the June forecast has been revised upward 4 percent, to 149,000 tons. However, this is 2 percent below the 1992 crop and in line with the ongoing decline in Italian tobacco production.

Sub-Saharan Africa: Zimbabwe's 1993 tobacco crop is estimated at 234,622 tons, up 7 percent from the June forecast and 11 percent above 1992. The upturn in 1993 was due to record yields made possible by favorable rainfall. For 1994, tobacco production is forecast down 21 percent, to 184,200 tons, mainly because of weak producer prices. In Malawi, 1993 production is estimated at 135,570 tons, down 9 percent from the June forecast and 2 percent below 1992 due to drought. A further decline, to 128,600 tons, is forecast in 1994 due to low grower returns this year.

Asia: Chinese tobacco production for 1993 is estimated at 3.68 million tons, up 3 percent from the June forecast and 5 percent above 1992 mainly because of an 8-percent increase in plantings. The 1994 crop is forecast at 3.66 million tons. This slight drop in the production forecast for 1994 is based on the Government's stated intention to strictly enforce production quotas. Currently, the flue-cured crop--estimated at 3.30 million tons--is 25 percent over quota.

Japan's 1993 tobacco crop is estimated at 66,740 tons, down 15 percent from both the June forecast and the 1992 estimate due to excessive rain, below-normal temperatures, and typhoon damage. Philippine tobacco production

for 1993 is estimated at 107,045 tons, up slightly from the June forecast, but 7 percent below the 1992 crop because of a 6-percent reduction in planted area.

Production in 1994 is forecast down 30 percent, to 75,000 tons, because of forced cutbacks in tobacco growing contracts to control surplus stocks. The 1993 tobacco crop in Thailand is unchanged from the June forecast of 103,000 tons, but down slightly from 1992. Production is forecast to decline to 79,000 tons in 1994 due to weak grower prices.

Middle East: Turkey's 1993 tobacco crop is estimated at 299,025 tons, 19 percent above the June forecast, but 7 percent below the 1992 crop mainly due to increased plantings and higher yields. For 1994, production is forecast down 25 percent, to 225,000 tons, because farmers will be paid to stop growing tobacco and plant feed grains and/or oilseeds. The Turkish Government has also instituted tighter controls on 1994 support payments.

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TABLE 23

TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1991	1992	1993 1/	1991	1992	1993 1/
	Hectares			Metric tons		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	30,374	29,930	30,125	78,704	64,891	75,760
Mexico	18,666	34,260	37,240	38,250	29,800	71,435
United States	309,060	317,700	301,676	754,949	780,912	728,801
Total	358,100	381,890	369,041	871,903	875,603	875,996
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	64,610	75,400	76,000	94,443	108,570	114,000
Bolivia	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Brazil	288,000	334,000	349,000	422,000	577,000	608,000
Chile	4,349	5,239	6,075	14,076	16,505	20,020
Colombia	20,452	19,721	20,255	31,673	30,332	31,256
Ecuador	1,800	1,800	1,800	3,850	3,850	3,850
Paraguay	3,550	5,100	6,500	7,705	10,500	13,000
Peru	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,100	3,100	3,100
Uruguay	800	800	800	1,400	1,400	1,400
Venezuela	9,071	8,900	9,000	12,048	13,499	13,500
Total	396,382	454,710	473,180	591,545	766,006	809,376
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	760	1,007	1,072	1,305	1,913	2,180
El Salvador	561	561	561	1,038	1,038	1,038
Guatemala	5,914	10,070	7,520	10,161	20,019	13,886
Honduras	2,856	3,588	5,157	4,590	6,585	9,177
Nicaragua	2,240	2,240	2,240	4,550	4,550	4,550
Panama	994	1,094	1,094	1,988	2,188	2,188
Total	13,325	18,560	17,644	23,632	36,293	33,019
CARIBBEAN						
Cuba	50,000	50,000	50,000	44,000	44,000	22,000
Dominican Republic	19,222	21,130	18,680	21,808	19,904	19,358
Jamaica	1,175	1,175	1,175	2,339	2,339	2,339
Total	70,397	72,305	69,855	68,147	66,243	43,697
EC–12						
Belgium–Lux	468	417	400	623	1,600	1,500
France	10,537	10,335	10,950	29,499	23,313	28,050
Germany	4,130	3,803	3,500	7,996	9,000	9,000
Greece	82,984	102,496	82,000	165,650	196,500	148,500
Italy	84,582	78,000	67,000	193,296	151,589	149,000
Portugal	2,460	2,240	1,444	6,143	5,311	6,023
Spain	20,861	21,000	19,500	46,173	45,612	42,300
Total	206,022	218,291	184,794	449,380	432,925	384,373
EASTERN EUROPE						
Albania	24,000	24,000	24,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Bulgaria	54,085	48,410	39,340	85,047	71,011	58,660
Czechoslovakia	3,193	2,800	2,800	5,415	4,949	4,949
Hungary	9,760	9,500	9,750	18,610	15,800	17,000
Poland	27,710	22,520	20,000	60,830	44,949	41,300
Romania	9,860	6,466	9,500	13,900	7,300	12,350
Yugoslavia	45,000	46,000	46,000	62,160	55,833	55,833
Total	173,608	159,696	151,390	260,962	214,842	205,092
FSU–12 2/	110,389	110,989	111,489	250,501	143,270	245,110

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

December 1993

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1991	1992	1993 1/	1991	1992	1993 1/
	Hectares			Metric tons		
NORTH AFRICA						
Algeria	2,900	2,700	2,700	5,000	5,000	5,000
Libya	900	900	900	1,450	1,450	1,450
Morocco	4,927	3,232	5,300	5,995	3,746	6,219
Tunisia	6,050	7,000	7,500	6,300	5,670	6,500
Total	14,777	13,832	16,400	18,745	15,866	19,169
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	3,950	3,950	3,950	3,900	3,900	3,900
Burundi	2000	2000	2000	1600	1600	1600
Cameroon	3400	3400	3400	5500	5500	5500
Central Africa Rep.	750	750	750	650	650	650
Congo	4,000	4,000	4,000	1,800	1,800	1,800
Cote D' Ivorie	10000	10000	10000	2116	2150	2150
Ethiopia	3000	3000	3000	3500	3500	3500
Ghana	3950	3950	3950	1300	1500	1500
Kenya	8,805	8,805	8,805	9,910	9,910	9,910
Madagascar	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,500	5,500	5,500
Malawi	117,200	130,800	129,800	125,410	137,884	135,570
Mozambique	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,900	2,900	2,900
Niger	1,000	1,000	1,000	930	930	930
Nigeria	7,300	7,300	7,300	9,223	9,223	9,223
Reunion	200	200	200	200	200	200
South Africa	23,327	24,302	24,086	31,282	37,661	35,320
Swaziland	200	200	200	200	200	200
Tanzania	21,250	21,250	21,250	14,055	14,055	14,055
Togo	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Uganda	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,000	4,000	4,000
Zaire	3,700	3,700	3,700	4,110	4,110	4,110
Zambia	4,600	4,882	4,882	5,500	6,000	6,000
Zimbabwe	71,647	86,786	91,370	178,107	211,394	234,622
Total	307,179	337,175	340,543	413,693	466,567	485,140
ASIA						
Bangladesh	40,500	40,500	40,500	40,000	40,000	40,000
Burma	55,000	55,000	55,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
Cambodia	9,000	9,000	9,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
China	1,804,100	2,082,000	2,098,500	3,030,700	3,499,000	3,676,600
India	410,800	426,200	423,710	555,900	578,800	576,500
Indonesia	225,500	196,500	207,500	164,850	145,420	152,800
Japan	28,924	27,464	27,367	69,897	79,366	66,740
Korea, North	37,000	37,000	37,000	46,000	46,000	46,000
Korea, South	30,671	29,604	35,500	69,696	79,567	82,222
Laos	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Malaysia	15,648	11,905	14,750	10,539	11,509	9,730
Pakistan	48,400	60,613	67,251	80,806	107,980	118,040
Philippines	52,831	70,800	66,350	82,295	114,926	107,045
Sri Lanka	12,165	12,165	12,165	9,000	9,000	9,000
Taiwan	7,899	7,442	7,796	21,387	17,008	18,710
Thailand	62,220	79,000	78,400	75,928	103,800	103,000
Vietnam	32,000	32,000	32,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
Total	2,876,658	3,181,193	3,216,789	4,337,998	4,913,376	5,087,387
MIDDLE EAST						
Iran	18,000	18,000	18,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Iraq	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,180	2,180	2,180
Jordan	2,953	1,850	1,850	2,800	2,200	2,200
Lebanon	3,750	3,750	3,750	5,000	5,000	5,000
Oman	1,800	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,000
Syria	14,401	17,839	12,220	15,995	22,200	14,720
Turkey	295,368	325,880	310,880	239,405	321,922	299,025
United Arab Em.	350	350	350	2,000	2,000	2,000
Yemen	3,300	3,300	3,300	5,720	5,720	5,720
Total	341,922	374,769	354,150	300,100	388,222	357,845
OCEANIA						
Australia	4,704	4,886	4,500	13,420	13,410	12,500
New Zealand	600	600	600	1,550	1,550	1,550
Total	5,304	5,486	5,100	14,970	14,960	14,050
OTHER 3/	5,544	5,551	5,549	5,802	5,866	5,932
WORLD	4,879,607	5,334,447	5,315,924	7,607,378	8,340,039	8,566,186

1/ Forecast.
2/ FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former USSR.
3/ Includes Guyana, Haiti, Trinidad & Tobago, Benin, Mauritius, Mali, Sierra Leone, St. Vincent, Cyprus, Solomon Islands, Israel, Switzerland, Austria, Chad, and Liberia.

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TABLE 24

TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO AREA IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(Hectares)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/
Armenia	4,536	4,400	4,304	4,304	4,304
Azerbaijan	7,010	16,500	17,100	17,200	17,200
Belarus	1,134	1,100	1,076	1,076	1,076
Georgia	5,670	5,500	5,380	5,380	5,380
Kazakhstan	2,268	2,200	2,152	2,152	2,152
Kyrgyzstan	22,680	22,000	20,000	20,500	21,000
Moldova	37,422	36,300	35,508	35,508	35,508
Russia	3,404	2,996	3,349	3,349	3,349
Tajikistan	3,402	3,300	3,228	3,228	3,228
Turkmenistan	1,134	1,100	1,076	1,076	1,076
Ukraine	5,670	5,500	5,380	5,380	5,380
Uzbekistan	12,474	12,100	11,836	11,836	11,836
Total FSU–12	106,804	112,996	110,389	110,989	111,489

1/ Forecast.

Source: GOSKOMSTAT data and USDA estimates.

TABLE 25

TOTAL UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION IN THE STATES OF THE FORMER USSR
(Metric tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/
Armenia	9,328	1,939	1,912	217	1,100
Azerbaijan	34,980	61,961	33,972	34,100	63,250
Belarus	2,365	2,365	2,606	2,606	2,606
Georgia	11,660	22,000	22,000	7,000	8,800
Kazakhstan	4,664	5,171	2,750	2,088	2,100
Kyrgyzstan	54,718	59,330	54,197	18,187	55,550
Moldova	76,956	73,411	71,286	40,100	65,000
Russia	7,000	6,536	2,417	1,651	2,420
Tajikistan	6,996	12,304	10,593	5,290	10,593
Turkmenistan	2,332	2,570	2,570	2,570	2,570
Ukraine	11,660	14,534	12,989	10,651	12,311
Uzbekistan	25,652	30,606	33,209	18,810	18,810
Total FSU–12	248,311	292,727	250,501	143,270	245,110

1/ Forecast.

Source: 1987–90: GOSKOMSTAT data; 1991–1993: USDA estimates.

December 1993 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division FAS, USDA

TABLE 26

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1991	1992	1993 1/	1991	1992	1993 1/
	Hectares			Metric tons		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	29,782	29,500	29,750	77,295	64,000	75,000
Mexico	3,590	7,290	7,200	8,290	8,570	15,230
United States	162,932	162,551	161,741	413,627	410,970	395,564
Total	196,304	199,341	198,691	499,212	483,540	485,794
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	32,480	39,000	38,000	58,520	55,500	64,200
Brazil	165,000	203,000	202,000	278,000	407,000	428,000
Chile	1,335	1,593	1,759	3,964	4,563	5,100
Colombia	2,189	1,870	1,895	3,918	3,230	3,365
Ecuador	650	650	650	1,575	1,575	1,575
Peru	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,820	1,820	1,820
Uruguay	665	665	665	1,250	1,250	1,250
Venezuela	5,834	5,000	5,000	7,408	7,794	7,795
Total	209,353	252,978	251,169	356,455	482,732	513,105
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	252	291	283	469	613	600
El Salvador	366	366	366	670	670	670
Guatemala	598	772	700	1,103	1,420	1,288
Honduras	909	872	1,042	1,446	1,743	2,030
Nicaragua	500	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	2,625	2,801	2,891	4,688	5,446	5,588
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	1,675	1,664	1,200	3,302	3,494	2,500
Jamaica	547	547	547	1,212	1,212	1,212
Total	2,222	2,211	1,747	4,514	4,706	3,712
EC-12						
France	2,678	3,136	3,850	5,828	6,300	8,000
Germany	1,624	914	1,000	1,900	2,000	2,000
Greece	16,008	28,796	19,000	39,400	79,000	45,000
Italy	27,173	25,000	22,700	60,071	53,506	50,000
Portugal	2,122	1,899	1,015	5,134	4,290	4,514
Spain	12,637	11,800	11,000	32,500	30,360	28,300
Total	62,242	71,545	58,565	144,833	175,456	137,814
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	8,398	8,582	7,500	12,704	10,809	9,100
Czechoslovakia	2,286	2,000	2,000	4,000	3,709	3,709
Hungary	5,800	5,800	6,000	9,660	8,200	9,000
Poland	11,500	11,700	11,500	22,182	22,000	22,500
Romania	2,750	1,420	2,900	3,475	1,480	3,600
Yugoslavia	11,000	12,000	12,000	17,760	16,650	16,650
Total	41,734	41,502	41,900	69,781	62,848	64,559

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

December 1993 — Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 26 (Continued)

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1991	1992	1993 1/	1991	1992	1993 1/
	Hectares			Metric tons		
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200
Ethiopia	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,750	1,750	1,750
Ghana	3,230	3,230	3,230	920	1,120	1,120
Kenya	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,920	5,920	5,920
Madagascar	750	750	750	1,200	1,200	1,200
Malawi	17,500	18,500	18,700	25,747	25,710	25,500
Mozambique	1,270	1,270	1,270	1,350	1,350	1,350
Nigeria	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,752	1,752	1,752
South Africa	19,510	20,679	20,022	27,965	33,700	30,750
Tanzania	18,218	18,218	18,218	11,000	11,000	11,000
Uganda	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,000	2,000	2,000
Zaire	880	880	880	1,400	1,400	1,400
Zambia	3,800	4,082	4,082	4,500	5,000	5,000
Zimbabwe	66,927	80,070	82,000	170,150	201,162	218,000
Total	145,535	161,129	162,602	258,854	296,264	309,942
ASIA						
Bangladesh	12,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	13,000	13,000
Burma	5,800	5,800	5,800	13,200	13,200	13,200
Cambodia	2,600	2,600	2,600	1,200	1,200	1,200
China	1,562,100	1,849,300	1,860,000	2,670,000	3,119,000	3,300,000
India	118,700	153,550	141,410	109,500	159,190	159,000
Indonesia	54,000	53,500	58,000	36,000	35,600	39,500
Japan	19,213	18,367	18,395	43,599	52,944	41,940
Korea, North	15,100	15,100	15,100	18,400	18,400	18,400
Korea, South	21,390	19,872	22,800	47,180	48,599	51,111
Laos	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,025	1,025	1,025
Malaysia	14,953	11,905	14,750	9,849	11,509	9,730
Pakistan	14,157	20,270	23,900	31,032	46,560	55,000
Philippines	29,600	36,200	35,400	45,175	56,236	53,080
Sri Lanka	6,117	6,117	6,117	4,909	4,909	4,909
Taiwan	7,899	7,442	7,796	21,387	17,008	18,710
Thailand	26,400	34,400	35,400	34,000	44,000	46,000
Vietnam	12000	12000	12000	9800	9800	9800
Total	1,923,179	2,259,573	2,272,618	3,109,256	3,652,180	3,835,605
MIDDLE EAST						
Iran	2,750	2,750	2,750	5,300	5,300	5,300
Jordan	2,953	1,850	1,850	2,800	2,200	2,200
Syria	1,202	1,841	2,000	2,823	4,200	4,280
Turkey	750	830	820	1,648	2,000	1,900
Yemen	3,300	3,300	3,300	5,720	5,720	5,720
Total	10,955	10,571	10,720	18,291	19,420	19,400
OCEANIA						
Australia	4,704	4,886	4,500	13,420	13,410	12,500
New Zealand	583	583	583	1,520	1,520	1,520
Total	5,287	5,469	5,083	14,940	14,930	14,020
OTHER 2/	3,023	3,023	3,033	2,490	2,463	2,513
WORLD	2,602,459	3,010,143	3,009,019	4,483,314	5,199,985	5,392,052

1/ Forecast.
2/ Includes Guyana, Haiti, Trinidad & Tobago, Benin, Mauritius, Reunion, Mali, Sierra Leone, Cyprus and Morocco.

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 27

BURLEY TOBACCO

AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1991	1992	1993 1/	1991	1992	1993 1/
	Hectares			Metric tons		
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	10,816	22,660	23,590	23,060	15,590	45,790
United States	126,266	134,696	120,486	298,547	326,387	290,550
Total	137,082	157,356	144,076	321,607	341,977	336,340
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	23,010	28,000	30,500	28,830	44,430	42,600
Brazil	34,000	53,000	71,000	53,000	95,000	135,000
Chile	2,849	3,372	4,065	9,632	11,061	14,175
Colombia	3,180	2,988	2,974	4,929	4,588	4,700
Ecuador	700	700	700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Peru	400	400	400	380	380	380
Uruguay	65	65	65	50	50	50
Venezuela	3,237	3,900	4,000	4,640	5,705	5,705
Total	67,441	92,425	113,704	103,161	162,914	204,310
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	119	193	148	186	326	325
El Salvador	195	195	195	368	368	368
Guatemala	5,039	9,031	6,750	8,655	18,206	12,521
Honduras	1,150	2,065	3,425	1,458	3,400	5,751
Nicaragua	1,150	1,150	1,150	2,300	2,300	2,300
Panama	994	1,094	1,094	1,988	2,188	2,188
Total	8,647	13,728	12,762	14,955	26,788	23,453
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	1,070	1,158	980	2,223	2,516	2,058
EC-12						
France	1,521	2,271	2,600	4,184	4,950	7,050
Germany	956	1,717	1,250	2,146	4,000	4,000
Greece	2,976	5,300	4,000	10,250	12,500	12,400
Italy	21,069	20,000	19,000	61,870	46,718	52,500
Portugal	338	341	429	1,009	1,021	1,509
Spain	7,680	8,650	7,950	13,000	14,641	13,420
Total	34,540	38,279	35,229	92,459	83,830	90,879
OTHER W. EUROPE						
Switzerland	633	659	660	1,365	1,430	1,500
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	2,446	2,208	1,840	3,605	3,167	2,560
Czechoslovakia	907	800	800	1,415	1,240	1,240
Hungary	150	150	150	220	600	600
Poland	5,100	5,600	5,500	9,861	11,000	11,500
Romania	1,950	1,705	2,300	2,780	1,650	2,750
Yugoslavia	4,000	2,000	2,000	6,660	3,330	3,330
Total	14,553	12,463	12,590	24,541	20,987	21,980

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

Decrember 1993

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

BURLEY TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1991	1992	1993 1/	1991	1992	1993 1/
	----Hectares----			----Metric tons----		
NORTH AFRICA						
Libya	360	360	360	859	859	859
Morocco	4,813	3,173	5,200	5,580	3,610	5,950
Tunisia	6,050	7,000	7,500	6,300	5,670	6,500
Total	11,223	10,533	13,060	12,739	10,139	13,309
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	250	250	250	200	200	200
Kenya	250	250	250	278	278	278
Madagascar	2,150	2,150	2,150	1,545	1,545	1,545
Malawi	60,000	85,000	100,000	75,013	99,224	105,000
Mozambique	950	950	950	1,150	1,150	1,150
South Africa	126	69	0	67	6	0
Zaire	650	650	650	660	660	660
Zambia	800	800	800	1,000	1,000	1,000
Zimbabwe	4,375	6,416	9,020	7,893	10,188	16,500
Total	69,551	96,535	114,070	87,806	114,251	126,333
ASIA						
Bangladesh	350	350	350	280	280	280
China	40,000	55,000	56,000	50,000	70,000	72,000
India	12,200	15,100	12,000	12,000	14,000	8,500
Japan	8,248	7,908	8,078	22,921	23,823	22,860
Korea, South	9,281	9,732	12,700	22,516	30,968	31,111
Malaysia	695	0	0	690	0	0
Pakistan	313	521	521	610	1,040	1,040
Philippines	9,200	18,000	15,450	22,665	38,820	33,965
Sri Lanka	843	843	843	1,347	1,347	1,347
Thailand	9,420	14,700	14,000	24,300	38,000	35,000
Total	90,550	122,154	119,942	157,329	218,278	206,103
MIDDLE EAST						
Syria	1,767	2,029	1,020	4,041	6,000	2,468
Turkey	60	50	60	100	112	125
Total	1,827	2,079	1,080	4,141	6,112	2,593
OTHER 2/	1,042	1,023	1,020	995	994	990
WORLD	438,159	548,392	569,173	823,321	990,216	1,029,848

1/ Forecast.
2/ Includes Haiti, Austria, Ghana, Swatziland,Tanzania, and New Zealand.

Decrember 1993 — Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 28

ORIENTAL TOBACCO

AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1991	1992	1993 1/	1991	1992	1993 1/
	Hectares			Metric tons		
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	130	50	0	140	50	0
SOUTH AMERICA						
Chile	84	115	140	123	208	245
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Guatemala	76	64	70	84	70	77
Honduras	27	31	42	15	26	36
Total	103	95	112	99	96	113
EC-12						
Greece	64,000	68,400	59,000	116,000	105,000	91,100
Italy	8,755	8,000	7,500	17,121	11,961	15,000
Total	72,755	76,400	66,500	133,121	116,961	106,100
EASTERN EUROPE						
Bulgaria	43,241	37,620	30,000	68,738	57,035	47,000
Romania	1,930	1,295	1,900	2,800	1,300	2,650
Yugoslavia	30,000	32,000	32,000	37,740	35,853	35,853
Total	75,171	70,915	63,900	109,278	94,188	85,503
FSU-12 2/	110,389	110,989	111,489	250,501	143,270	245,110
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Ethiopia	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,750	1,750	1,750
Malawi	1,200	1,300	1,300	600	400	550
South Africa	880	1,009	1,200	475	505	720
Zimbabwe	345	300	350	64	44	122
Total	3,925	4,109	4,350	2,889	2,699	3,142
ASIA						
China	6,000	6,700	7,500	7,200	8,000	8,600
Pakistan	10,250	12,527	10,500	18,002	23,500	19,000
Philippines	31	0	0	32	0	0
Thailand	10,600	14,900	15,000	9,728	14,000	15,000
Total	26,881	34,127	33,000	34,962	45,500	42,600
MIDDLE EAST						
Iran	10,470	10,470	10,470	12,500	12,500	12,500
Iraq	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,180	2,180	2,180
Lebanon	3,750	3,750	3,750	5,000	5,000	5,000
Syria	10,955	13,246	8,900	8,548	11,200	7,648
Turkey	294,528	325,000	310,000	237,638	319,810	297,000
Total	321,703	354,466	335,120	265,866	350,690	324,328
OTHER 3/	257	257	257	69	69	69
WORLD	611,398	651,523	614,868	797,048	753,731	807,210

1/ Forecast.
2/ FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former USSR.
3/ Includes Cyprus and Libya.

December 1993

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 29

DARK AIR-CURED TOBACCO, CIGAR

AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1991	1992	1993 1/	1991	1992	1993 1/
	Hectares			Metric tons		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	32	30	25	72	65	60
Mexico	1,280	1,230	1,670	2,060	1,760	1,845
United States	6,576	6,607	5,547	14,781	13,533	11,345
Total	7,888	7,867	7,242	16,913	15,358	13,250
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil	5,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	5,000	5,000
Colombia	189	175	176	282	270	270
Ecuador	125	125	125	125	125	125
Total	5,314	4,300	4,301	6,407	5,395	5,395
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Honduras	570	525	500	1,450	1,300	1,240
Nicaragua	450	450	450	950	950	950
Total	1,020	975	950	2,400	2,250	2,190
CARIBBEAN						
Cuba	50,000	50,000	50,000	44,000	44,000	22,000
Jamaica	628	628	628	1,127	1,127	1,127
Total	50,628	50,628	50,628	45,127	45,127	23,127
EC-12						
Belgium-Lux	468	417	400	623	1600	1500
Spain	544	550	550	673	611	580
Total	1,012	967	950	1,296	2,211	2,080
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Cameroon	2,590	2,590	2,590	4,900	4,900	4,900
Cent. Afr. Rep.	750	750	750	650	650	650
Uganda	2,150	2,150	2,150	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total	5,490	5,490	5,490	7,550	7,550	7,550
ASIA						
Bangladesh	500	500	500	455	455	455
China	71,000	71,000	70,000	87,500	88,000	86,000
Indonesia	21,500	18,000	17,500	25,850	21,620	21,000
Philippines	14,000	16,600	15,500	14,423	19,870	20,000
Thailand	15,800	15,000	14,000	7,900	7,800	7,000
Total	122,800	121,100	117,500	136,128	137,745	134,455
OTHER 2/	299	285	334	298	328	372
WORLD	194,451	191,612	187,395	216,119	215,964	188,419

1/ Forecast.
2/ Includes Costa Rica, St. Vincent, Chad, and Turkey.

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 30

DARK FIRE–CURED TOBACCO
AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1991	1992	1993 1/	1991	1992	1993 1/
	Hectares			Metric tons		
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	800	1,000	800	960	1,140	890
United States	6,483	6,462	6,761	14,917	16,687	17,937
Total	7,283	7,462	7,561	15,877	17,827	18,827
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	32	0	0	20	0	0
EC–12						
Italy	4,635	4,200	4,000	8,174	6,492	7,000
EASTERN EUROPE						
Poland	3,450	1,500	1,000	10,668	4,000	3,000
SUB–SAHARAN AFRICA						
Benin	66	66	66	133	133	133
Ghana	190	190	190	100	100	100
Kenya	3,055	3,055	3,055	3,712	3,712	3,712
Malawi	33,000	23,000	8,500	22,000	11,700	4,170
Mali	333	333	333	183	183	183
Tanzania	2,832	2,832	2,832	3,000	3,000	3,000
Togo	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Zaire	1,350	1,350	1,350	986	986	986
Total	42,826	32,826	18,326	31,114	20,814	13,284
OTHER 2/	288	288	288	380	380	380
WORLD	58,514	46,276	31,175	66,233	49,513	42,491

1/ Forecast
2/ Includes Liberia, Mozambique, Sierra Leone.

December 1993

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 31

DARK AIR/SUN-CURED TOBACCO

AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1991	1992	1993 1/	1991	1992	1993 1/
	Hectares			Metric tons		
NORTH AMERICA						
Canada	560	400	350	1,337	826	700
United States	1,785	1,919	1,879	4,037	4,734	4,571
Total	2,345	2,319	2,229	5,374	5,560	5,271
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	8,350	8,400	7,500	6,340	8,640	7,200
Bolivia	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Brazil	74,000	68,000	68,000	71,000	59,000	33,000
Chile	81	159	111	357	673	500
Colombia	14,230	13,858	14,340	21,548	20,994	21,621
Ecuador	325	325	325	450	450	450
Paraguay	3,550	5,100	6,500	7,705	10,500	13,000
Peru	800	800	800	800	800	800
Total	102,586	97,892	98,826	109,450	102,307	77,821
CARIBBEAN						
Dominican Republic	16,477	18,308	16,500	16,283	13,894	14,800
EC-12						
France	6,338	4,928	4,500	19,487	12,063	13,000
Germany	280	1,172	1,250	470	3,000	3,000
Italy	21,112	19,000	12,000	42,592	29,522	21,000
Total	27,730	25,100	17,750	62,549	44,585	37,000
EASTERN EUROPE						
Albania	24,000	24,000	24,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Hungary	3,810	3,550	3,600	8,730	7,000	7,400
Poland	7,660	3,720	2,000	18,119	7,949	4,300
Romania	3,230	2,046	2,400	4,845	2,870	3,350
Total	38,700	33,316	32,000	46,694	32,819	30,050
NORTH AFRICA						
Algeria	2,900	2,700	2,700	5,000	5,000	5,000
Libya	300	300	300	533	533	533
Morocco	74	19	50	319	67	150
Total	3,274	3,019	3,050	5,852	5,600	5,683
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Angola	500	500	500	500	500	500
Burundi	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,600	1,600	1,600
Congo	2,200	2,200	2,200	750	750	750
Cote D' Ivorie	10,000	10,000	10,000	2,116	2,150	2,150
Madagascar	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,300	1,300
Malawi	5,500	3,000	1,300	2,050	850	350
Mali	333	333	333	183	183	183
Mozambique	400	400	400	230	230	230
Nigeria	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,070	1,070	1,070
South Africa	2,611	2,220	2,514	2,625	3,350	3,750
Swaziland	100	100	100	100	100	100
Togo	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Zaire	450	450	450	532	532	532
Total	28,294	25,403	23,997	14,056	13,615	13,515
ASIA						
Bangladesh	21,515	21,515	21,515	19,685	19,685	19,685
Burma	49,200	49,200	49,200	31,800	31,800	31,800
Cambodia	6,400	6,400	6,400	3,800	3,800	3,800
China	125,000	100,000	105,000	216,000	214,000	210,000
India	276,350	250,550	265,000	428,900	393,610	400,000
Indonesia	150,000	125,000	132,000	103,000	88,200	92,300
Korea, North	15,100	15,100	15,100	18,400	18,400	18,400
Laos	2,850	2,850	2,850	1,975	1,975	1,975
Pakistan	22,000	25,000	30,000	25,500	29,000	35,000
Sri Lanka	1,726	1,726	1,726	1,654	1,654	1,654
Vietnam	20,000	20,000	20,000	18,200	18,200	18,200
Total	690,141	617,341	648,791	868,914	820,324	832,814
MIDDLE EAST						
Iran	4,780	4,780	4,780	7,200	7,200	7,200
Oman	1,800	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,000
United Arab Em.	350	350	350	2,000	2,000	2,000
Total	6,930	6,930	6,930	11,200	11,200	11,200
OTHER 2/	711	711	711	751	751	751
WORLD	917,188	830,339	850,784	1,141,123	1,050,655	1,028,905

1/ Forecast.
2/ Includes Solomon Islands, Uruguay, Haiti, Ghana, St Vincent, and Benin, Turkey.

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AREA AND PRODUCTION, WORLD AND SELECTED REGIONS

	AREA			PRODUCTION		
	1991	1992	1993 1/	1991	1992	1993 1/
	Hectares			Metric tons		
NORTH AMERICA						
Mexico	2,050	2,030	3,980	3,740	2,690	7,680
United States	5,018	5,466	5,263	9,040	8,601	8,834
Total	7,068	7,496	9,243	12,780	11,291	16,514
SOUTH AMERICA						
Argentina	738	0	0	733	0	0
Brazil	10,000	6,000	4,000	14,000	11,000	7,000
Colombia	664	830	870	996	1,250	1,300
Peru	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	11,502	6,930	4,970	15,829	12,350	8,400
CENTRAL AMERICA						
Costa Rica	355	473	542	613	888	1125
Guatemala	201	203	0	319	323	0
Honduras	200	95	148	221	116	120
Nicaragua	140	140	140	300	300	300
Total	896	911	830	1,453	1,627	1,545
EC-12						
Germany	1,270	0	0	3,480	0	0
Italy	1,838	1,800	1,800	3,468	3,390	3,500
Total	3,108	1,800	1,800	6,948	3,390	3,500
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA						
Cameroon	810	810	810	600	600	600
Congo	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,050	1,050	1,050
Madagascar	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,455	1,455	1,455
Niger	1,000	1,000	1,000	930	930	930
Nigeria	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,401	6,401	6,401
Reunion	100	100	100	100	100	100
South Africa	200	325	350	150	100	100
Zaire	370	370	370	532	532	532
Total	11,280	11,405	11,430	11,218	11,168	11,168
ASIA						
Bangladesh	6,135	6,135	6,135	6,580	6,580	6,580
India	3,550	7,000	5,300	5,500	12,000	9,000
Japan	1,463	1,189	894	3,377	2,599	1,940
Korea, North	6,800	6,800	6,800	9,200	9,200	9,200
Pakistan	1,680	2,295	2,330	5,662	7,880	8,000
Sri Lanka	3,479	3,479	3,479	1,090	1,090	1,090
Total	23,107	26,898	24,938	31,409	39,349	35,810
MIDDLE EAST						
Syria	477	723	300	583	800	324
WORLD	57,438	56,163	53,511	80,220	79,975	77,261

1/ Forecast.

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1993 COTTON PRODUCTION IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Lint-cotton production in the former Soviet Union (FSU) for 1993/94 is estimated at 9.9 million 480-pound bales, up 0.5 million from last year. A return to more-normal yields in Uzbekistan (following last year's unusually low yields) and estimated record yields in Turkmenistan more than compensated for slightly reduced total FSU area and below-target output in Azerbaijan and Tajikistan where, for the second year in a row, harvest potential has been reduced by fuel shortages and armed conflict.

In Uzbekistan, despite a slight reduction in harvested area in 1993 (marking the sixth consecutive year of decline), seed-cotton deliveries have surpassed the 1992 total. Final 1993 lint production is projected at 6.3 million bales, with yields slightly above normal and considerably above last year. In 1991, harvest was complete by mid-November; by the same time this year, slightly over 90 percent of target had been reached. With harvest virtually finished in northern regions and nearing completion in the south and east, output is expected to meet the target of 4.3 million tons of seed cotton (6.3 million bales of lint cotton).

With harvest reportedly complete as of November 19, Turkmenistan has surpassed both its production target and last year's output with deliveries having reached a reported 1.34 million tons of seed cotton (1.85 million bales of lint cotton). Lint yields are expected to reach 0.72 tons per hectare, narrowly surpassing the previous record of 0.71 set in 1991. Although Turkmenistan lint yields historically have been lower than those in other countries of the former Soviet Union, yields have shown consistent improvement since 1986. The result has been an overall increase in production over the past six years despite a gradual reduction in area.

Tajikistan lint production for 1993/94 is estimated at 0.9 million bales. Severe fuel shortages in Tajikistan have had a significant impact on this year's harvest, and final seed-cotton deliveries are expected to fall short of the target of 0.8 million tons (1.1 million bales). However, deliveries as of November 24 stood at 0.5 million tons (0.7 million bales) and had already exceeded the total gathered in 1992 when civil unrest impeded harvest and reduced final output.

In Azerbaijan, the continuing conflict with neighboring Armenia continues to disrupt all sectors of agriculture. Cotton production in 1992 was 40 percent below the average of the previous five years, and 1993 output, estimated at 0.46 million bales, is unlikely to match last year's level. This season, deliveries ground to a halt during November and some reports suggest that the cotton harvest is complete with seed-cotton deliveries at only 0.28 million tons (0.42 million bales), less than 60 percent of the official target. Pronouncing the harvest finished at this stage, however, may be premature. During last year's disturbances in Tajikistan, for example, harvest had been interrupted by fierce November fighting, but more than 100,000 additional tons of seed cotton were gathered following resumption of the harvest in December.

Kazakhstan production is estimated at 0.3 million bales. Although Kazakhstan officials reported no reduction in planted area for 1993, the official production target was cut almost 25 percent from last year. Producers failed to meet the target in 1992, gathering 0.35 million bales, and the 1993 harvest has experienced weather-related delays which will likely keep yields below last year's level. Output for 1993 is nevertheless projected to exceed the official target. As of November 5, deliveries had reached 93 percent of the target, with harvest expected to continue throughout the month.

Kyrgyzstan has slashed cotton area by roughly 35 percent since 1990 and its output comprises less than 1 percent of the FSU total. Production for 1993 is estimated at 0.07 million tons with yields up slightly from last year.

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FORMER SOVIET UNION:
AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION OF LINT COTTON

	Area (1,000 Hectares)			
	1987–92	1991	1992	1993 (Est.)
Uzbekistan	1,694	1,720	1,667	1,630
Kazakhstan	114	117	110	110
Azerbaijan	239	245	233	225
Kyrgyzstan	24	26	22	19
Tajikistan	292	298	286	290
Turkmenistan	587	604	570	560
TOTAL	**2,949**	**3,010**	**2,888**	**2,834**

	Yield (Tons per Hectare)			
	1987–92	1991	1992 (Est.)	1993 (Est.)
Uzbekistan	0.821	0.859	0.783	0.844
Kazakhstan	0.734	0.778	0.691	0.591
Azerbaijan	0.595	0.722	0.468	0.444
Kyrgyzstan	0.729	0.731	0.727	0.789
Tajikistan	0.688	0.856	0.521	0.638
Turkmenistan	0.697	0.710	0.684	0.720
TOTAL	**0.761**	**0.814**	**0.708**	**0.757**

	Production (1,000 480–lb Bales)			
	1987–92	1991	1992 (Est.)	1993 (Est.)
Uzbekistan	6,395	6,790	6,000	6,320
Kazakhstan	384	418	350	300
Azerbaijan	657	813	500	460
Kyrgyzstan	81	87	75	70
Tajikistan	928	1,171	685	850
Turkmenistan	1,881	1,971	1,790	1,850
TOTAL	**10,325**	**11,250**	**9,400**	**9,850**

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

CHINESE APPLE SITUATION

Apple production in China is forecast at 7.1 million tons in 1993/94, up 8 percent from a year ago. The 1992/93 apple crop is estimated at 6.6 million tons, a 44-percent increase over the 1991/92 season. This upward trend in production is the result of area expansion, better orchard management, and the positive impact the introduction of improved varieties has had on the apple sector since the late 1980's. With the exception of Hebei Province, all the major apple producing provinces are projecting production gains for the 1993/94 season. Current assessments indicate that apple production will increase 5 to 10 percent annually through the end of the century. Higher planting densities and yields will be the principal forces driving the production increases. The upturn in production has been mirrored by expanded export levels, with Russia the principal destination.

Overview: Although apple production has a long history in China, the rapid expansion of plantings and production did not commence until the mid-1980's when agricultural reforms made apple production more profitable and allowed land planted to various other crops to be converted to apple orchards. Currently, apple production accounts for almost 30 percent of China's total fruit production. Apple orchard area in 1992/93 increased 15 percent from 1991/92, to 1.9 million hectares. An additional 10-percent increase is forecast for 1993/94. Producers are relying on the better bearing potential of the improved varieties to increase yields. These imported varieties are grafted onto native rootstock and begin to bear fruit in 3 to 4 years. Virus-free rootstock is now seen as one of the critical needs of the industry.

CHINA: APPLE AREA AND PRODUCTION
(Million hectares/ Million tons)

	80/81	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93	93/94
Area	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1
Production	2.4	3.6	3.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.5	6.6	7.1

More than 90 percent of China's apple production is utilized for fresh domestic consumption. However, domestic traders claim that production is not yet sufficient to meet demand. Chinese consumers have a decided preference for fresh fruit and rising per capita incomes have resulted in strong demand for high quality fruit. Because the red Fuji variety--introduced from Japan--has proven very successful, domestic production of Fujis is slated to expand significantly. Processing is limited to canned apples (principally for the export market), juice, and dried apples.

Regional Production: China's major apple producing regions are Shandong, Liaoning, Hebei, and Shaanxi Provinces. Traditional native varieties, such as "qinguang" or "guoguang", represent the bulk of China's apple production, but the use of improved varieties cultivated from imported breeding stock is expanding. Ministry of Agriculture officials estimate that 20 percent of the annual Chinese crop is red Fuji and red delicious (or "hongxing") types. Although the red Fuji currently accounts for only 10 percent of apple production, the area planted to the red Fuji variety is estimated at 370,000 hectares, or nearly 20 percent of the total orchard area. Thus, red Fuji production is expected to account for increasingly higher percentages of total production. Smaller quantities of golden delicious are also being produced from imported stock.

APPLE PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE - 1991/92

Province	Area (1,000 Ha)	Production (1,000 MT)	Yield (MT/Ha)
Shandong	412	1,627	3.95
Liaoning	220	571	2.60
Hebei	215	531	2.47
Shaanxi	218	505	2.32
Henan	131	380	2.90
Gansu	114	185	1.62
Shanxi	107	168	1.57
Xinjiang	28	120	4.29
Others	217	453	2.09
TOTAL	1,662	4,540	2.73

Quality: The management of large orchards in China's major apple production regions is on par with Western standards. At the present time, post-harvest management is the critical factor in determining crop quality and storeability. After harvesting, apples are hand sorted before packing either into cardboard boxes for immediate shipment or reed baskets for simple storage. Washing and waxing facilities are essentially non-existent. China does have a few controlled atmosphere facilities fitted with imported equipment (usually Italian). However, cold storage capacity remains limited to about 2 percent of the nation's total fruit production. Farmers typically rely on underground or mountainside caves for storage. Simple (underground) storage typically adds 0.04 RMB/kg (US$0.01) to the retail price, cold storage increases the price about 0.4 RMB/kg (US$0.07), and controlled atmosphere storage raises the price by 0.8 RMB/kg (US$0.14). Recent wholesale prices in Beijing have been approximately RMB2.0/kg (US$0.35) for native varieties and RMB3.0/kg (US$0.53) for red Fuji apples. (All conversions were made at the official rate of 5.7 RMB per US$1.00).

Production Policy: Apple production is largely unsubsidized since fruit is considered to be a cash crop and, therefore, self-supporting. All fruit crops are subject to a production tax, which for apples was reduced from 15 to 12 percent in early 1993 as part of China's State Council Plan to boost rural incomes. Additionally, in poor, rural areas, "subsidized orchards" have been introduced as a means of raising incomes and increasing production. For example, in Henan Province, China's fourth largest producer of apples, orchard area is expected to double in the next 3 to 5 years. Such rapid growth will be possible primarily because of an Asian Development Bank loan designated for the Loess Plateau as part of an ongoing effort to reclaim land and improve soil quality in that region.

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MEXICO'S NEW AGRICULTURAL POLICY: PROCAMPO

The following article is derived from a report by the office of the U.S. agricultural counselor in Mexico City.

On October 4, 1993, the Government of Mexico announced the details of its long-awaited new agricultural income support program called PROCAMPO. The program initially covers seven basic commodities through direct payments. After a one-year transition period, the program will be in place for 15 years beginning with the fall/winter crops of 1994/95. The support program relies on direct payments, based on area, to 3.3 million subsistence and commercial growers. In addition to PROCAMPO, further supports for agriculture and the rural sector were also announced. It is expected that the initiative will be presented to the Mexican Congress in the near future for approval, where it will likely meet little opposition.

With the announced changes in price relationships, wheat and soybean production may increase as farmers shift out of corn and dry bean production. The new direct area payments by the government may slow rural migration to urban areas and provide needed capital to the poorest areas of Mexico.

PROCAMPO Program Goals: Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari officially announced on October 4, 1993, the new agricultural income support scheme called Program of Direct Rural Support (PROCAMPO) which provides to eligible producers direct payments of 11,700 million of new pesos (U.S.$3.5 billion), beginning in 1994. This would be an 83 percent increase over support paid in 1993. The government stated that it will fund PROCAMPO with the fiscal surplus that has accumulated over the past several years.

With PROCAMPO, the Government of Mexico is attempting to create a farm income support program that does not influence producer's production decisions; offsets producer subsidies in other countries; brings domestic commodity prices in line with international prices; provides attractively priced food, feed and fiber; encourages crop diversification and conservation measures; increases the competitiveness of the domestic food processing sector; and encourages modernization of production and marketing channels in Mexican agriculture. In addition, it is a clear signal that the Government of Mexico has abandoned the policy of self-sufficiency in agricultural production by implementing a more market-oriented approach. Initially, PROCAMPO will cover seven crops: corn, dry edible beans, wheat, sorghum, soybeans, rice, and cotton. These crops represent 70 percent of all total arable land. Barley and safflower producers will be added to the program in the fall of 1994.

The program is divided in two phases: a one-year transition period followed by a fifteen-year phase-out period. In order to participate, growers must have been included in the agricultural census conducted in April, 1993, and be able to prove that they have produced the designated program crops during all of the past three years. The actual support is divided into two parts. The first involves continued use of guaranteed and agreement prices for selected commodities. The second involves a direct government payment to farmers, based on crop area.

For the near future, the government parastatals, CONASUPO (corn and dry beans) and ASERCA (wheat, sorghum, rice, cotton, and soybeans), will continue to discharge their traditional activities. However, the future role of CONASUPO under PROCAMPO will gradually change. CONASUPO will likely become more like a private trading company but will also promote greater participation of grower organizations and the private sector in marketing activities. Reportedly, PROCAMPO will not require any expansion or creation of new administrative structures under the Secretariat of Agriculture and Water Resources (SARH) or other agricultural public agencies. SARH will distribute the direct payments through checks issued by the Federal Treasury using the 712 regional SARH Centers for Rural Support. The land tenure limits in Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution will be used to set the limits for payments to farmers who participate in PROCAMPO.

PROCAMPO Parameters--Short Term: For the fall/winter 1993/94 crops, guaranteed prices will remain in place for corn and dry edible beans (Table A). The former scheme of agreement prices will continue to be used for wheat, soybeans, and cotton. Under this system, prices are negotiated between producer groups, users, and the Government. Sorghum and rice do not benefit from either pricing system but farmers of these products will receive payment at the time they market their crops.

TABLE A MEXICAN AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT PRICES FOR 1993/94
(New Pesos per Metric Ton)

PRODUCT	CURRENT PRICE	FALL/WINTER 1993/94	SPRING/SUMMER 1994
Non-White Corn	625	540	500
White Corn	750	650	600
Preferred Beans	2,100	1,800	1,600
Non-Preferred Beans	1,900	1,595	1,415
Wheat	576	600	600
Soybeans	940	1,800	1,600
Cotton	Market + 800 ps 1/	970	Not Announced
Rice	Market + 80 ps 2/	Market + 74 ps.	Not Announced
Sorghum	Market 3/	Market + 50 ps.	Not Announced

1/ Cotton prices in Mexico are currently equal to U.S. delivered prices plus a 10 percent import tariff. In addition to the market price for 1993, cotton producers will receive a previously-announced government payment of 800 new pesos/HA.

2/ Rough rice prices in Mexico are currently equal to U.S. delivered prices plus a 20 percent import tariff. In addition to the market price for 1993, rice producers will receive a previously-announced government payment of 80 pesos/MT.

3/ Sorghum prices in Mexico are equal to the U.S. delivered price from December 15 through May 1. From May 1 through December 15, prices are equal to the U.S. delivered price plus a 15 percent import tariff.

In addition to the price supports, producers of the program crops will receive a general support payment of 330 new pesos/hectare. Farmers can begin signing up for these payments in December 1993. For spring/summer 1994 crops, guaranteed prices for corn and dry beans will be continued, but at lower levels. The agreement prices for wheat and soybean will remain constant. Specific price and marketing supports for sorghum, rice, and cotton have not been announced.

Participating growers of program crops will receive a 350-new peso/hectare payment for this cycle, up 20 new pesos/hectare from the fall/winter payment. Sign up will begin in April 1994, with payments beginning in June 1994.

PROCAMPO Parameters--Long Term: The fifteen-year phase out period will begin with the fall/winter crops of 1994/95. The direct support per hectare, price levels, and marketing support payments for

that period were not announced. However, effective April 1995, product prices supported by PROCAMPO will be phased downward to more closely reflect market conditions. As this occurs, direct payments are expected to increase but at a slower rate than the price support decreases. It is expected that the Government will attempt at some point in the future to also provide differential payments per hectare to producers based on regional growing and marketing conditions. The total producer support in the future will fluctuate between a minimum level to ensure adequate income for subsistence farmers and a maximum level to ensure profitability for commercial producers.

To encourage production of alternative crops, PROCAMPO will continue to provide area support payments to growers who decide to change from program crops to alternative crops, or livestock, forestry, ecological, and aquaculture activities throughout the fifteen-year phase-out period. However, growers will have to prove that they produced one of the program crops during all of the three years prior to December 1993.

The fifteen-year time frame was chosen to provide farmers with sufficient time to adopt new technologies, implement associations with other producers or private agribusiness firms, and rationalize the use of the land. Also, the longest phase-out period under the North American Free Trade Agreement is fifteen years.

The Government expects to maintain total PROCAMPO spending at the same level, in real terms, during the first ten years of the program. Afterwards, expenditures will be gradually decreased until the program ends in year 2008.

Additional Measures: In addition to PROCAMPO, President Salinas announced 1 billion new pesos for restructuring overdue agricultural loans and 200 million new pesos to be allocated to support agribusinesses. Also, electricity rates for irrigation will be frozen.

PROCAMPO--Effects on Production: The production effects of PROCAMPO will be the greatest in northwestern and northeastern Mexico and the Bajio region. In these irrigated and highly-productive areas, farmers have a wide range of production alternatives. Many producers over the past several years have switched production from rice, cotton, sorghum, oilseeds, and wheat to more highly-supported corn and dry beans. Over time as the pricing relationships between crops change, it is likely that cropping patterns will also change in these areas.

Table B provides estimated per hectare revenue by crop at current prices and average yields. Actual revenue varies drastically by producer. Currently, non-white corn production is the most attractive crop for producers in Mexico. Note this assumes non-white corn to be yellow corn produced primarily in northwest Mexico. This is also the area in Mexico that has historically produced the majority of Mexican wheat.

However, over the past several years, wheat producers have switched to corn due to the high yields that can be attained under irrigation in these areas. In addition, as the relative prices of cotton, sorghum, soybeans, and rice have fallen, production of these crops over the past several years has fallen.

Assuming the same yields, tables C and D outline estimated per hectare revenue by crop at the initial stages of the PROCAMPO program. Given that all the program crops will receive the same government area payment, the determining factor or those producers that have production alternatives will be the relative prices of the commodities. As previously mentioned, producer prices for soybeans and wheat will be considerably higher, while those for both categories of corn and dry beans will fall.

TABLE B CURRENT REVENUES PER HECTARE FOR MEXICAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

(New Pesos per Metric Ton)

PRODUCT	EST. AVERAGE YIELDS (MT/HA)	CURRENT PRICE NEW PESOS/MT	REVENUE NEW PESOS/HA
Non-White Corn	5.0	625	3,125
White Corn	2.0	750	1,500
Preferred Beans	0.6	2,100	1,260
Non-Preferred Beans	0.6	1,900	1,140
Wheat	4.48	576	2,590
Soybeans	1.8	940	1,692
Cotton	0.73	Market + 800 ps.	------
Rice	4.2	Market + 80 ps.	------
Sorghum	3.16	Market	------

TABLE C REVENUES FOR FALL/WINTER 1993/94 PROCAMPO COMMODITIES

PRODUCT	EST.AVG. YIELD MT/HA	PRICE NP/MT 2/	REVENUE AT SUPPORT PRICE NP/MT	GOVT. AREA PAYMENT NP/HA	TOTAL REVENUE NP/HA
Non-White Corn	5.0	540	2,700	330	3,030
White Corn	5.0	650	1,300	330	1,630
Preferred Beans	0.6	1,800	1,080	330	1,410
Non-Preferred Beans	0.6	1,595	957	330	1,287
Wheat	4.48	600	2,688	330	3,018
Soybeans	1.8	856	1,541	330	1,871
Cotton	0.73	970	708	330	1,038
Rice	4.2	Market + 74	----	330	Market + 404
Sorghum	3.16	Market + 50	----	330	Market + 380

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TABLE D REVENUES FOR SPRING/SUMMER 1994 PROCAMPO COMMODITIES

PRODUCT	EST.AVG. YIELD MT/HA	PRICE NEW PESOS/MT	REVENUE AT SUPPORT PRICE NEW PESOS/MT	GOVT. AREA PAYMENT NEW PESOS/HA	TOTAL REVENUE NEW PESOS/HA
Non-White Corn	5.0	500	2,500	350	3,030
White Corn	5.0	600	1,300	350	1,630
Preferred Beans	0.6	1,600	1,080	350	1,410
Non-Preferred Beans	0.6	1,415	957	350	1,287
Wheat	4.48	600	2,688	350	3,018
Soybeans	1.8	856	1,541	350	1,871
Cotton	0.73	1/	----	350	------
Rice	4.2	1/	----	350	------
Sorghum	3.16	1/	----	330	------

1/ Pricing and marketing specifics have not been announced.

2/ NP are new pesos.

The first crop to benefit from PROCAMPO will be the marketing year 1994/95 (July/June) wheat crop that will be planted in January, 1994. With the increase in the guarantee price for wheat and the decrease in the price of corn, an increase in wheat production in northwest Mexico can be expected. This will lead to decreased corn production in that area as well. Increases in sorghum, cotton, and soybean production also can be expected during marketing years 1994/95 as farmers move back into these crops at the expense of corn and dry beans.

PROCAMPO is expected to be a long term tool which will improve planning decisions and promote capitalization of the rural sector, an issue that the Mexican Government has been trying to address for several years. However, doubts remain about the operation of this large program and the reliability of the growers census carried out by SARH during March-August 1993, as well as the mechanisms to subsequently verify and update it. Officials realize that there will be numerous problems with its implementation but they are committed to work through the difficulties that such a change in policy will bring.

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TABLE 34

Mexican Crop Production

(1,000 Metric Tons)

	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 f
Corn	7,000	9,300	9,900	10,500	10,000	9,900	10,100	9,750	14,100	14,500	15,500	16,000
Dry Beans	800	1,100	820	1,000	1,025	1,100	1,175	605	1,300	1,000	900	1,200
Cotton	188	218	270	211	139	220	308	167	177	181	30	22
Sorghum	2,800	4,000	4,100	3,700	4,300	4,000	3,110	3,750	3,700	2,600	1,900	1,900
Milled Rice	340	290	291	498	351	380	266	360	200	190	200	140
Soybean	550	600	550	710	660	750	300	984	567	718	578	517
Wheat	4,200	3,200	4,200	4,400	4,500	3,700	3,200	4,000	3,900	3,700	3,000	2,800
Total	15,878	18,708	20,131	21,019	20,975	20,050	18,459	19,616	23,944	22,889	22,108	22,579

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CITRUS PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Total 1992/93 citrus production is estimated at 61.05 million tons, up 6 percent from 1991/92. (The estimates for total production for 1991, 1992, and 1993 have been revised upward since June because data for China and South Korea have been added). Excluding the new countries, total citrus production is down slightly from June.

The preliminary 1993/94 forecast for Northern Hemisphere citrus production is 41.46 million tons, down 3 percent from the revised 1992/93 total of 42.87 million tons. The projected decline is largely due to lower orange production in the United States, Mexico, and Spain. Orange production is forecast at 23.11 million tons, down 5 percent from 1992/93. Tangerine production is projected up 1 percent for 1993/94, to 10.69 million. Grapefruit production is expected to decline 6 percent in 1993/94, to 3.35 million tons, because a smaller crop is forecast in the United States. A projected 23-percent reduction in Spain's lemon output will likely reduce production in the Northern Hemisphere 4 percent in 1993/94, to 2.87 million tons. Production of other citrus, mostly limes, is forecast up 3 percent, to 1.46 million tons.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

United States: Citrus production for 1993/94 is forecast at 13.08 million tons, down 6 percent from last season. Orange production is projected at 9.45 million tons, down 6 percent from 1992/93. Grapefruit production for 1993/94 is forecast down 8 percent, to 2.33 million tons. The downturn anticipates a lower yield for Florida seedless grapefruit because this year's extended bloom period resulted in variable fruit sizes. U.S lemon production is forecast at 837,000 tons, down marginally from 1992/93.

Spain: Citrus production for 1993/94 is forecast at 4.60 million tons, down 13 percent from the record 1992/93 harvest, but only slightly below the 5-year average of 4.7 million tons. The 20-percent drop in orange production forecast for 1993/94 can be attributed to inclement weather during pollination and reduced orchard care because of low grower prices for last year's record crop. Lemon production for 1993/94 is forecast at 570,000 tons, down 23 percent because of insufficient rainfall in Murcia, one of Spain's major lemon producing regions. Tangerine production is forecast up 4 percent, to 1.59 million tons, mainly due to higher yields for Clementines as young trees reach mature bearing levels.

Mexico: Citrus production for 1993/94 is forecast at 3.55 million tons, down 5 percent from the record 1992/93 crop, because of poor grove maintenance and low production during the "off-year" of the biennial bearing cycle. Orange production is forecast to decline 6 percent in 1993/94, to 2.53 million tons. Production of tangerines is projected down 8 percent, to 170,000 tons. These downturns reflect losses that occurred in September when Hurricane Gert damaged the orange and tangerine crops in Northern Veracruz.

Grapefruit production is forecast up slightly, to 120,000 tons, because of an increase in newly bearing trees. Production of other citrus fruits, mainly limes, is forecast at 720,000 tons, down marginally from 1992/93, due to a tropical storm in August that caused flower and fruit drop in the western lime growing states of Colima and Michoacan.

Cuba: Citrus production in Cuba has declined since the 1990/91 season--from about 1.0 million tons to the current level of slightly less than 800,000 tons. The downward trend primarily reflects cutbacks in grove maintenance because of a lack of fertilizer and other inputs.

Italy: Although Italy's citrus crop for 1993/94 is forecast down 2 percent from last season, to

3.34 million tons, it is still an above-average harvest. While the orange and tangerine crops are forecast down 8 and 4 percent, respectively, because of lower yields, lemon output is projected up because of a 7-percent increase in yield. During the 1993/94 season, Italian citrus will have to compete with other EC-produced citrus in the Italian market because of reforms in phytosanitary regulations. This is expected to force more Italian production into processing because Spain, Italy's main competitor, produces better table quality fruit.

Greece: The 1993/94 citrus crop is forecast at 1.02 million tons, 5 percent below the 1992/93 harvest due to drought and freeze damage. Orange production is projected down 8 percent, to 800,000 tons; tangerines, down 3 percent, to 75,000 tons; and, grapefruit, down 12 percent, to 7,000 tons. Lemons, which are less sensitive to weather extremes, are forecast up 13 percent, to 135,000 tons.

China: China's orange and tangerine crops for 1993/94 are projected up 11 percent, to 1.19 and 4.42 million tons, respectively. The upturn reflects the ongoing expansion in this sector which is expected to continue for the next several years as trees planted in the late 1980's gradually reach bearing age.

South Korea: Tangerine production for 1993/94 is forecast at 619,000 tons, down 100,000 from last years's crop. Production is projected to decline because 1993/94 is an "off-year" in the biannual yield cycle for tangerines. However, due to favorable weather throughout the growing season, yield will likely be higher than expected, partially offsetting the impact of the biannual bearing cycle.

Japan: Citrus production for 1993/94 is projected at 1.99 million tons, 11 percent below last season. Japan's orange crop (mainly navels), is forecast at 35,000 tons, down 10 percent from 1992/93. The downturn reflects declining area brought about by stiff competition from imported oranges. Tangerine production, which constitutes 90 percent of Japan's citrus output, is forecast down 11 percent, to 1.79 million tons. Cool, wet summer weather cut yield and precipitated numerous quality problems, chiefly small-sized fruit, low brix levels, and melanose disease. Assessments indicate that little fruit was lost during Typhoon Yancy but fruit quality was further reduced when high winds caused extensive rubbings and abrasions.

Morocco: Citrus production for 1993/94 is forecast up 10 percent, to 1.35 million tons, because an excellent "on-year" crop is anticipated. However, fruit sizes are expected to be smaller this season due to the larger number of fruits per tree and a shortage of irrigation water following 2 consecutive winter droughts.

Egypt: Egypt's 1993/94 citrus crop is forecast at 2.43 million tons, down 3 percent from a year ago, due to above-normal temperatures during the growing season. Orange production is forecast down 4 percent, to 1.70 million tons. The orange yield was down 3 percent in 1992/93 and a 5-percent reduction is projected this season due to improper grove care, high salinity levels, disease problems, and aging trees. The Egyptian Government refuses to allow the establishment of new orchards or the replanting of existing groves in the Nile Delta, the major orange producing area, because the Government wants this land replanted to staple food crops. Additionally, growers lack the capital to establish groves in other locations because of the lag time, i.e., these groves will not bear fruit or provide any income for approximately 5 years.

Tangerine production is forecast down 12 percent in 1993/94, to 300,000 tons, because of lower yields. However, an increase in bearing tree numbers appears likely to boost output of other types of citrus fruits (mostly limes) 10 percent this season, to 425,000 tons.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

Citrus production in the Southern Hemisphere for 1992/93 has been revised to 18.19 million tons, up from the June forecast of 18.04 million tons (WAP 6-93). The Argentine citrus crop has been increased only marginally, to 1.57 million tons, because the bumper output of lemons, tangerines, and grapefruit was nearly offset by a 7-percent decrease in orange production.

Brazilian citrus production for 1992/93 has been revised upward, to 14.66 million tons, due to an upward revision in the estimate of the tangerine crop in Sao Paulo. South Africa's 1992/93 citrus crop has been revised downward 3 percent from the June forecast, to 846,000 tons, due to a shortage of irrigation water.

Arthur Hausamann, (202) 720-8883

TABLE 35

CITRUS PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 1/
China			
Oranges	929	1,070	1,190
Tangerines	3,457	3,990	4,420
Total	4,386	5,060	5,610
Cuba			
Oranges	428	425	425
Tangerines	11	15	15
Grapefruit	271	307	307
Citrus, other	48	27	27
Total	758	774	774
Cyprus			
Oranges	168	160	165
Tangerines	11	11	11
Grapefruit	113	110	112
Lemons	58	48	45
Total	350	329	333
Egypt			
Oranges	1,694	1,771	1,700
Tangerines	298	340	300
Grapefruit	2	2	3
Lemons	5	4	5
Citrus, other	421	385	425
Total	2,420	2,502	2,433
Gaza Strip			
Oranges	87	87	87
Grapefruit	9	9	9
Lemons	8	8	8
Total	104	104	104
Greece			
Oranges	820	872	800
Tangerines	73	77	75
Grapefruit	7	8	7
Lemons	120	119	135
Citrus, other	4	4	5
Total	1,024	1,080	1,022
Israel			
Oranges	513	377	500
Tangerines	127	115	130
Grapefruit	345	383	380
Lemons	36	18	35
Citrus,Other	21	7	20
Total	1,042	900	1,065
Italy			
Oranges	1,842	2,111	2,030
Tangerines	428	500	460
Grapefruit	6	6	7
Lemons	713	752	805
Citrus, other	34	37	37
Total	3,023	3,406	3,339
Japan			
Oranges	37	39	35
Tangerines	1,867	2,019	1,792
Lemons	2	2	2
Citrus, other	161	159	156
Total	2,067	2,219	1,985
Korea, South			
Tangerines	556	719	619
Total	556	719	619

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CITRUS PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 1/
Mexico			
Oranges	2,100	2,700	2,530
Tangerines	165	185	170
Grapefruit	110	118	120
Lemons	5	5	5
Citrus, other	714	730	720
Total	3,094	3,738	3,545
Morocco			
Oranges	780	874	990
Tangerines	280	317	325
Grapefruit	3	3	3
Lemons	20	20	20
Citrus, other	7	11	12
Total	1,090	1,225	1,350
Spain			
Oranges	2,651	2,989	2,404
Tangerines	1,340	1,521	1,589
Grapefruit	25	25	25
Lemons	555	737	570
Citrus, other	13	16	10
Total	4,584	5,288	4,598
Turkey			
Oranges	830	820	800
Tangerines	390	390	370
Grapefruit	42	40	38
Lemons	429	420	400
Citrus, other	4	4	4
Total	1,695	1,674	1,612
United States			
Oranges	8,178	10,071	9,449
Tangerines	342	352	409
Grapefruit	2,018	2,541	2,329 4/
Lemons	695	844	837
Citrus, other	64	40	40
Total	11,297	13,848	13,064
TOTAL NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
Oranges	21,057	24,366	23,105
Tangerines	9,345	10,551	10,685
Grapefruit	2,951	3,552	3,340
Lemons	2,646	2,977	2,867
Citrus, other	1,491	1,420	1,456
Total	37,490	42,866	41,453
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE			
Argentina			
Oranges	640	600	NA
Tangerines	220	230	NA
Grapefruit	170	180	NA
Lemons	520	560	NA
Total	1,550	1,570	NA
Australia 2/			NA
Oranges	595	553	NA
Tangerines	47	49	NA
Grapefruit	27	31	NA
Lemons	35	31	NA
Total	704	664	NA

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

December 1993 Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

CITRUS PRODUCTION
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 1/
Brazil			
Oranges	14,974	13,300	NA
Tangerines 3/	605	535	NA
Grapefruit	25	25	NA
Lemons 3/	53	53	NA
Citrus, other 3/	695	750	NA
Total	16,352	14,663	NA
Chile 2/			
Oranges	117	117	NA
Lemons	70	70	NA
Total	187	187	NA
South Africa			
Oranges	680	677	NA
Grapefruit	113	115	NA
Lemons	60	54	NA
Total	853	846	NA
Uruguay 2/			
Oranges	130	130	NA
Tangerines	66	66	NA
Grapefruit	11	11	NA
Lemons	52	52	NA
Total	259	259	NA
TOTAL SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE			
Oranges	17,136	15,377	NA
Tangerines	938	880	NA
Grapefruit	346	362	NA
Lemons	790	820	NA
Citrus, other	695	750	NA
Total	19,905	18,189	NA
GRAND TOTAL			
Oranges	38,193	39,743	NA
Tangerines	10,283	11,431	NA
Grapefruit	3,297	3,914	NA
Lemons	3,436	3,797	NA
Citrus, other	2,186	2,170	NA
Total	57,395	61,055	NA

1/ Crop year refers to the harvest period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October–June in the Northern Hemisphere and April–December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown. The harvest of lemons and limes usually begins earlier and often extends throughout the year.
2/ Estimates previously reported.
3/ State of Sao Paulo only.
4/ The first forecast of California grapefruit "other areas" will not be availiable until April 1, 1994. The current forecast of grapefruit production uses an average value for "other areas" production.

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